THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

212. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

...on, January 1.—The London Times this morning ...dicts that the new year will be one of general ... The revenue and trade returns of Great ... are very satisfactory and indicate that Mr. ...li, chancellor of the exchequer, will be able to ...t a surplus revenue of nearly two million ...sterling.

...n, Dec. 2.—There were nine arrests yester... persons engaged in manufacturing ammunition.

...2.—The case of the ship Tornado, which was ... in Callao, during last October upon a charge ...mpted blockade breaking, has been up in the ...h court of admiralty, and the seizure confirmed.

...4.—The Times, in an editorial on the relations ...land with the various powers, says that with ...wers of Europe the relations have rarely, if ...een better. The only difficulty, it says, seems ...with the United States, and with them it is ...desirable that the greatest friendship should ...il. It urges upon the government the speedy ...amicable adjustment of all outstanding differ...

...he heaviest and most severe snow storm for many ...s has just visited us. The principal means of ... and communication for trade purposes is ...ugh the underground railroad. The poor of the ... suffer very much. Several accidents have taken ...e, and old London presents the appearance of a ... in the Arctic regions, with the additional disad...tage that it is enveloped in the dense winter fog ...y known in this latitude.

...an. 5.—A grand demonstration in behalf of reform ...projected for the first Monday of the meeting of ...rliament by the presentation of petitions for re...m by individuals in person.

...Jan. 6.—The Ministers will introduce no Reform ... at the coming session of Parliament, but will or... Parliament to be dissolved in preference to doing ...and appeal to the people to support their action. ... Ministers will not resign.

...ublin, Jan. 3.—Six suspected persons were arrest...here last night by the police. They came to this ... from Liverpool, at which point they arrived a ...days ago from America. It is supposed they are ...ssaries of the Fenian organization in that country.

...OUTHAMPTON, Jan. 3.—The steamship Bremen, for ...w York, has been detained here one day by a snow ...rm. Quite a number of the yachtsmen of the New ...k club return to the United States in her.

...PARIS, Jan. 1.—A rumor is current that Napoleon ...s decided to issue a call for a grand congress of ...uropean monarchs, to be held in this city during ...the forthcoming World's exposition.

...Jan. 2.—Napoleon's speech on New Year's day to ...the diplomatic corps expressed hopes for peace and ...conciliation, the stability of thrones, and the pros...perity of nations.

...Jan. 8.—The Moniteur du Soir, a semi-official jour...nal, says that the relations of France with all the ...powers are most satisfactory, and that Mexico will ...be evacuated by the French troops as soon as March ...1st, without regard to anything the Emperor Maxi...milian may choose to do.

...Jan. 5.—Despatches received this morning an...nounce the occurrence of a terrible earthquake in ...Algeria. Many villages were destroyed and a large ...number of lives lost.

...Rome, Jan. 4.—The Pope, in his address to the ...corps diplomatique on New Year's day, significantly ...dwelt on the hypocrisy of his pretended friends.

...FLORENCE, Jan. 8.—The King of Italy, in his speech ...on New Year's day to the representatives of the ...foreign governments near the Court of Florence, pre...dicted peace for the future, but still deemed it neces...sary to foster and improve the military organization ...of the nation.

...MOSCOW, Jan. 4.—The Gazette of to-day has an im...portant article upon the political situation of Russia, ...and argues at length the onerous conditions imposed upon the government by the results of the Crimean war should be removed, and thus relieve Russia of certain burdens, the abrogation of which would materially enhance the progressive and civilizing power of the Empire. The above-mentioned article excites considerable attention in government circles, and has also received the attentive perusal of the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg, who have addressed their respective governments relative thereto.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The Cretan question is assuming threatening proportions, and its final settlement is looked upon as involving serious complications. Some solicitude is apparent in regard to it by high officials.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 3.—The Porte has received news from western Crete stating that a heavy battle had been fought between the Turkish army and the Cretans, which resulted in a total defeat of the latter. Two hundred Cretans were killed, and the whole army fled in disorder to the sea, where the greater number of the remnant embarked on vessels for safety.

LONDON, Jan. 1—The Paris Pays declares that a rupture between the Sublime Porte and the kingdom of Greece, is likely to take place at any moment.

The London Herald, the ministerial organ, commenting upon the probability of such an event, says: —"England will remain rigidly neutral in the matter" and adds that the British government has already warned Greece of the consequences.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A telegram from the East announces that the Sublime Porte has consented to allow foreign ships of war to convey away such persons as wish to emigrate from Candia. It is also reported that the Turkish forces have been successful in another battle with the Candians.

The Times believes that if the Eastern question is now approached in the proper spirit there can be a speedy settlement of it by the powers of Europe in the interests of peace.

THE AMERICAN YACHT RACE.

COWES, Jan. 4.—Prince Christian made a visit to the American yachts yesterday, and was received with all the honours.

LONDON, Jan. 4—The American yachtsmen, by royal invitation, went to Windsor Castle to-day.

The doors of all the London clubs have been thrown open to the yachtsmen, and they are warmly welcomed wherever they appear in this city.

Great preparations are being made by the Royal Thames Yacht Club for the banquet which they give to their brother yachtsmen to-morrow.

PARIS, Jan. 4—The American residents here have invited the gentlemen of the American yachts to a grand banquet in this city.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4—Great interest is felt here in the recent ocean yacht race. The Imperial yacht club propose to extend an invitation to the adventurous yachtsmen to visit Russia.

Jan. 7.—The banquet given by the Royal Yacht Club to the gentlemen of the American yachts took place on Saturday. Lord Alfred Paget presided. Speeches were made expressing the most cordial feeling towards the United States.

The Finish of Fenianism.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—At a convention of centres and delegates held last evening, head-centre Stephens was declared to be an exploded humbug, and General Gleeson was elected to his vacated position of chief organizer of the Irish republic.

The Tribune says:—"A few days since we announced that James Stephens, the C. O. I. R., had not left for Ireland but was still in this city, and now we have to chronicle the still more astounding fact that he has retired altogether from the ranks of the brotherhood, alleging in justification of his action, that the Fenian organization was not sufficiently powerful to attempt a conflict with the might of England. The centres held a meeting last night to consider what action was necessary from the defection of their leader. A statement was made showing that Stephens, since his arrival in this country, received only $12,000, and of this amount a very small sum remains in the exchequer. The report also says that none of the arms presented to the organization were sent to Ireland. Brig.-General Gleeson was appointed executive officer to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Stephens. A directory is also to be appointed at another meeting. There appears to be no doubt that Stephens is still in this city."

The New York Times of Friday sounds the knell of the Roberts' faction:—"Our neighbours in Canada are enjoying a quiet at present, and an immunity from the dread of a Fenian invasion, which they have not had for a year past. That branch of the Fenian organization, whose patriotic duty it was to despoil and slaughter them as a means of overthrowing the British government, has been so quiet for the last three months that everybody supposes it to be quite dead. Roberts fulminates no more sanguinary proclamations; we hear of no warlike preparations at his headquarters; and he has no new plans of invasion published in the newspapers. Even the contributions, we understand, have ceased to flow into his coffers, and such an apathy has come over his followers as might be supposed to follow the fearful excitement in which he so long kept them. The shameful treatment he has meted out to the poor prisoner Lynch and others, incarcerated in Canada, and the outrageous way in which the unhappy wretches are now spoken of by the Fenian organs which hounded them on, have disgusted all decent and generous Irishmen and women, and turned a strong tide of feeling against Roberts and his gang. We judge the people of Canaba have heard the last of them, and we congratulate our long-harassed neighbours upon the fact."

A SECRET MISSION.—A telegram from Fortress Monrow states that the United States gunboat Don, from Annapolis, Md., with Admiral Porter, and Frederick Seward on board, passed out to sea late on Thursday evening last, in the midst of a heavy snow storm. Discharging the pilot they headed in a southerly direction, on what is supposed to be a secret mission, bound for the vicinity of the Island of St. Thomas. The New York World has a story with regard to this mission which we give as a matter of curiosity:—"The sending of Mr. Frederick W. Seward makes it positive that the mission is connected wholly with matters in the State Department, and it is believed that the destination of the Don is not Hayti, as is announced, but Nassau, N. P. It is thought that overtures have been made to the government for the cession by Great Britain of that island to the United States, as an indemnity in full for the Alabama claims and similar damage to our commerce during the war. If the government accepts the offer, it will afford a valuable naval station in those waters and a protection to our coasts upon the Gulf, and its value as a possession fully warrants the assumption and payment of the Alabama claims by the United States."

The following telegram does not exactly confirm the World's supposition as to the mode in which the Alabama claims are to be settled:—

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Times, of this morning, says, upon good authority, that Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, has been instructed to ascertain whether the United States government will submit the Alabama claims to arbitration, provided certain points for arbitration are agreed upon previously.

THE CONFERENCES IN LONDON.—The following, from the London Morning Star, has reference to a statement which appeared in the Daily News, and which is now declared to be incorrect:—"We are enabled to state that the paragraph which appeared two days ago in a cotemporary to the effect that the delegates of Canada and the Maritime Provinces had agreed upon a scheme for the union of the Provinces, and that the scheme had been submitted to Lord Carnarvon as the basis of an act of parliament to give effect to the proposal, is entirely without foundation. No scheme has been agreed to, no propositions have been laid before Lord Carnarvon, and the whole subject is yet under discussion, and is likely to remain so for some time."

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12.8 P.M.
Night Express going East, 12. 20 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11. 30 A. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 58 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7. 50 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10. 40 A. M.
Montreal Time.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12.

The Result of the Election.

The re-election of Mr. Wood to the Reeveship by 269 votes, against only 90 in favour of Mr. O'Flynn, will naturally be claimed by himself and his friends as a proof that he possesses the confidence of an overwhelming majority of the electors of the Township; and that to a corresponding extent, the position assumed by the MERCURY has been condemned by the voice of the people. This is, however, really a most fallacious view of the question, as will be evident from a consideration of the following facts.

Last year, by the resignation of Mr. Tumelty, the poll closed on the first day, and there is therefore no criterion to judge by; but, in 1865, when there was no reason to call for special exertion on the part of Mr. Wood, he polled no less than 340 votes, without the slightest difficulty. This year, however, after the most strenuous efforts, both by personal solicitation on his own part, as well as on that of his partizans and friends, he has been able to obtain only 269 votes—or very little more than *one third* of the whole number in the Township. This shows beyond dispute, that *two thirds* of the electors could not be induced, by any amount of coaxing, or other influences, to come forward on his behalf at a time when he felt the need of every vote he could "scare up" so keenly, that he did not hesitate, personally, to request men who had signed the requisition to Mr. O'Flynn, to break their pledge, and vote for him instead! Comment on such conduct is needless.

There is another still more striking fact that must not be omitted. There was one vote—that of Mr. H. Cooke—which would have been of more value to Mr. Wood than the whole of the rest of the votes in the Township, and that one vote, though earnestly solicited, was *not cast for him!* although Mr. Cooke voted for the Deputy Reeve and Councillors. And yet at the Nomination, Mr. Wood stated that Mr. Cooke's confidence in him was not shaken. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

How then, it may be asked, is the difference between the number of votes for Mr. Wood and Mr. O'Flynn to be accounted for? Simply thus—Mr. Wood had the strongest personal motive for exertion; while Mr. O'Flynn had not. To the one, success was almost a matter of life and death; to the other, it was a matter of indifference. The number of votes polled by Mr. O'Flynn does not indicate by any means, the real amount of opposition to Mr. Wood. While some few who signed the requisition to Mr. O'Flynn disgraced themselves by voting for Mr Wood, still more of them did not vote for Reeve at all, because it was no use "losing their vote." There is, besides, another reason why Mr. O'Flynn's vote was so small—he resigned on a previous occasion when his friends believed he could have succeeded, and that told against him this time. Mr. O'Flynn, nevertheless, deserves the thanks of those who opposed Mr. Wood, for having consented to become the means of testing the latter's real strength and standing in the community.

The mistake then, made by those who urged Mr. O'Flynn to become a candidate, was, in overrating his strength—not in underrating that of Mr. Wood—for he obtained very few more votes than he was originally credited with.

It may be mentioned that of the 269 persons who voted for Mr. Wood, it would, so far as our observation extended, be difficult to find amongst them, all told, five-and-twenty who are subscribers to the MERCURY. This looks very much as if the majority of those in the Township who can read, share in the opinions expressed by the MERCURY concerning Mr. Wood's conduct.

School Meeting, Section No. 1.

The Annual School meeting was held in the Village School-house on Wednesday, the 9th instant. After the usual delay of about an hour and a half, from the accounts not being ready to be audited until the very last moment, the meeting was organized by the election of Mr. U. Seymour, as Chairman; Mr. Gream being requested to act as Secretary.—The Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Wood, then read the financial report, from which it appeared that the total receipts for the past year were $764.85; and the expenditures $759.83; leaving a balance on hand of $5.02.—The Auditors reporting that they had examined the accounts and found the vouchers for the expenditures satisfactory, the report was adopted.—The next business in order being the election of a Trustee in the room of Mr. Wood, whose term of office had expired, Mr. Thomas Cross was elected unanimously.—On the question of the mode of providing for the support of the school for the ensuing year, Mr. D. P. Lewis moved, seconded by Mr. T. Conners, that the existing Free School system should be continued. Mr. Joseph Bateman, seconded by Mr. L. MacBeath, moved in amendment, that it should be by rate for each child attending the school.—A full and animated discussion ensued, after which the original motion was carried, with only three dissenting voices.—The Trustees having appointed Mr. Seymour as Auditor, the meeting appointed Mr. E. D. O'Flynn Auditor on behalf of the school section. The meeting terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Robbery of a Large Sum of Money.

From the very first moment that it was found the discovery of Gold in Madoc was attracting attention at a distance, it was foreseen that this new source of prosperity would be attended with one very serious drawback—the introduction into this locality of a large importation of a dangerous class of criminals,—including those who live at the expense of the honest portion of the community, either by fraud or violence. It was hardly imagined, however, although some suspicious lookin characters had been noticed among the recent arrivals, that they would find an opportunity of commencing their operations at present; and it was therefore a new and unexpected sensation to the people of this village to learn on Monday night that some of the thieving fraternity were already at work, and had stolen a very considerable sum of money in silver from the drug store of Mr. Wilson on the preceding Friday night; and further that the guilty parties had been traced out, and were in custody, before the public had the least inkling of the affair.

The following are the facts of the case:—On Friday night last, Mr. Wilson, senior, after the close of business, discovered that a box containing a large amount in silver—packed up in rolls of $10—had been stolen from a desk in the back office of the drug store. Naturally excited at such a loss, his first impulse was to communicate at once with a magistrate on the subject; but after a little reflection he determined to keep quiet about it until the return of his son, Mr. C. G. Wilson, who had been absent on a visit to his friends for a few days and was expected back immediately. Suspicion in the mean time fell on a little boy—a stranger—who had been noticed prowling around the back of the premises on the preceding day; and who, on the day following, entered the store to make some trifling purchases, evidently with the intention of averting suspicion. The little scamp was thus easily identified as the suspected thief. On the return of Mr. C. G. Wilson, the needful steps were taken to watch the supposed thieves, who have found out to their cost, that although there is no professional police here, Mr. Dale, the magistrate, and others who worked up the case, are no "greenhorns" in the detective art. They kept the secret so well, that the thieves felt secure. One, a mulatto barber, went to Belleville to get some shaving implements; the little boy, who had ordered a pair of boots of Mr. Weiss, was unable, by some singular means, to get them done as soon as he wanted; and on the return of his accomplice from Belleville, both of them were arrested. A part of the money was found upon them, and they concluded to make the best of the predicament they were in, by confessing as much as suited their purpose, each throwing the blame upon the other.

On Tuesday, the prisoners, *John Augustus Loynahan*, a very intelligent looking lad of nearly 14 years of age, and *Henry Berryman*, a mulatto, 25 years of age, were brought up for examination before W. H. Tumelty and A. F. Wood, Esqs. After being duly cautioned that anything they might say would be taken down in writing and might be produced in evidence against them on their trial, both made lengthy statements; each of them denying having committed the robbery, but admitting that he received a share of the money. Each took $105. The larger portion of this has been recovered by Mr. Wilson, who, in exchange for that which is missing, will receive a stove which the mulatto barber had bought, as well as a revolver he had ordered, to defend himself with, the threats had been made to run him out of the place.—The prisoners were committed for trial, and sent to Belleville the next day.

The Municipal Election.

A poll having been demanded on the day of nomination, the electors of the Municipality of Madoc assembled at the Town-Hall at nine o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 7th inst., for the purpose of electing a Reeve, a Deputy Reeve, and three Councillors, to represent them for the ensuing year, the following being the candidates:—

For *Reeve*—Messrs. A. F. WOOD and E. D. O'FLYNN.

For *Deputy Reeve*—Messrs. W. WARD, JOHN TASSIE, and W. H. TUMELTY.

For *Councillors*—Messrs. S. REED, W. BLAIR, JOHN N. MOORE, and JOSEPH BATEMAN.

Before the polling commenced, Mr. Bateman took in an objection that Mr. Moore was disqualified as a candidate, on the ground that he was one of the Assessors of the Township—supporting his objection by a reference to some remarks in the *Globe*, bearing upon the point. The Returning Officer, J. R. KETCHESON, Esq., decided, however, that that was not the time to argue the question, and announced that the polls were opened; and the voting immediately afterwards commenced. From the first, the polling was in favour of Mr. Wood for Reeve; and early in the day, Mr. O' Flynn had some thoughts of resigning, but finally concluded to run till the polls were closed. For some hours, Mr. Ward headed the list of candidates for Deputy Reeve; but by degrees Mr. Tumelty gained on, and finally passed him, and then Mr. Tassie resigned in favour of Mr. Tumelty. For Councillor, Mr. Bateman was in a minority throughout.

Shortly before the close of the polls, seeing that the election was virtually decided, and understanding from the Returning Officer and the Poll Clerk, that there would be no speeches from the candidates till after the Declaration on the following day, we left the Town-Hall. In accordance, however, with the expressed wish of the electors, the majority of whom lived at a distance, the candidates returned thanks before leaving the Town-Hall. Mr. Wood was then conducted by his friends in triumph to the village, and made another speech at the Royal Hotel, where he warmly reiterated his thanks for his re-election.

The election passed off quietly, there being no excitement manifested at the Town-Hall, nor did any disturbance or breach of the peace—as it appears had been anticipated by some—occur afterwards.

The Declaration.

The official declaration by the Returning Officer of the number of votes polled, and the names of the duly elected candidates, attracted very little interest, there being scarcely a dozen persons, besides the candidates who made their appearance, present at the Town-Hall at noon on Tuesday.

The Returning Officer having briefly stated that the law made it his duty to declare the state of the poll, at that time, the number of votes polled by the several candidates was read over by the Poll Clerk (Mr. G. D. Rawe) as follows:—

WOOD	269
O'FLYNN	90
WARD	140
TUMELTY	158
REED	289
BLAIR	264
MOORE	300
BATEMAN	94
TASSIE (resigned)	59

When Mr. Ketcheson declared the following duly elected—

A. F. Wood, *Reeve*; W. H. Tumelty, *Deputy Reeve*; S. Reed, W. Blair, and J. N. Moore, *Councillors*.

Mr. WOOD, on rising to return thanks for his re-election said it was a mere matter of formality his doing so then, as he had made some remarks on the preceding evening at the close of the polls, and they were enough. He would, however, reiterate the sentiments to which he then gave utterance. He was much obliged to those who gave him their support—support much more than he had expected. He was thankful for the kindness which had been shown, and intended to merit it by discharging his duties faithfully, honestly and impartially. He would do justice to all, without reference to the fact that 90 persons had voted against him. He was the Reeve, and would serve the Township to the best of his ability. In the County Council he would bring forward the interests

e Township in such a way as to secure their recognition. ving to the discovery of gold, a large influx of people might expected, and considerable road improvements would be re- uired, and he would endeavour to secure appropriations for e other two leading lines of road through the township. He as much gratified at the result of the election. It had been nted that there would be a large majority against him in the llage, but he had polled a majority of ten there; while the pression on the part of the people of the Township was that ey had confidence in him. So far as certain things in con- ction with the election were concerned, he should endeavour forget them. He should not, in the County Council, confine mself to merely local or individual interests. He regretted e absence of Mr. Ward from the Council, but thought that e township had lost nothing by the exchange of Mr. Tumel- still he felt he had lost a warm friend in whom he had lt confidence, and he hoped that Mr. Ward would be ected next year. He thought the interests of the township ere safe in the hands of the other members of the Council. e concluded by saying that he should never forget the kind- ess of those who had supported him, and that in all the rela- ions of life, both public and private, he should endeavour t so that those who had supported him would have no cause regret having done so.

Messrs Tumelty, Ward, Blair and Moore then made some ief remarks, after which,

Mr Wood rose again to say that with reference to the Wa- denship, he had no desire for it personally, as his financial cir- umstances required attention at home. He had sacrificed his eans to keep up the credit of the County—the £100 a year he ceived as Warden not being adequate to the demands the po- ition entailed. He had no desire, then, for the Wardenship, except so far as the interests of North Hastings were con- rned. He had received letters asking him to run again for Warden, and Mr Cumming, the new Reeve of Trenton, had ged him of his support for the position. His own choice ould be simply to remain as Reeve, but he should be willing serve as Warden again if it was thought desirable.

Mr. Ketcherson then said that as Returning Officer he was ad the electors had kept order and decorum during the elec- on. It was a source of gratification to him that there had een such quietude, and that no disturbance whatever had oc- rred. Although hints that something of the sort might be pected had been thrown out to him, he said he would not lieve it. They had always been quiet and orderly at elec- ons in Madoc before, and he saw no reason to expect they ould be otherwise now, and he was glad to find he had not een mistaken.

Cheers were then given for the "Returning Officer," "the uccessful Candidates," and the "Unsuccessful Candidates," hich closed the proceedings.

World's Week of Prayer.—This being the week f prayer recommended to the Christian world by he Evangelical Alliance, services have been held on lternate nights at the M. E. and W. M. churches in he village; but not at the Presbyterian church, robably in consequence of the absence of the Rev. Mr. Wishart.

Cobourg and Marmora Railroad.—We are able o state, on authoritative information, that the money or this enterprise has been deposited in the Royal Canadian Bank, by American capitalists interested n ironworks, and that the work of construction will e commenced as early as practicable. It is confi- ently stated that by the 1st of July next, the road ill be in operation to Marmora.

As it is rumoured that a Company is forming in obourg to work a gold mine in Madoc, our first hance to "look out for the engine," may be by an xtension of the road from Marmora eastward.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MURDOCH & REID,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,
MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, January 1st, 1867.

Bidgley, Samuel	Hannah, Gordon
Baalim, Margaret	Hollinshead, Isaac
Bird, Henry	Hoskens, Wm
Bateman, Jno (Farmer)	Kincaid, Wm
Donlin, James	Love, Mrs Wm
Cloud, Wm	Lowell, Edward
Dunsford, Geo	McCann, Jno
Deane, —— (Surveyer)	McCoy, Anthony
Donnel, Wm	McCaw, Wm
Diamond, R	McCoon, Wm
Egan, Thos	Marshal, Wm
Embury, Wm	Pickins, Dr. Frank
Embury, Thos	Riley, Patrick
Fitzpatrick, Jno	Robinson, Benjamin
Fox, Wm	Smith, Geo R
Hitman, Wm	Smith, Mr B
Gregory, L D	St Charles, James
Gilligan, Patrick	Wait, D W

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster.*

A NEW YEAR!
And a New System of Business!

THE SUBSCRIBERS would inform their numerous friends and customers that from this time forward their business will be conducted on the *Ready Pay Principle.* They have made important additions to their Stock, and have reduced the price of each class of goods to such an extent as to be able to *compete with Belleville, or any other foreign market.*

By receiving pay over the counter for every article sold, *the great expense of Book-keeping is avoided,* and the merchant, having a quick return from each sale, can afford to sell at a lower rate of profit than would be the case if his goods went into the hands of his customers at six or twelve months' credit.

The *credit system* of the past has been *alike unprofitable to the merchant and the customer.* In many cases the merchant has been embarrassed to meet his business obligations; while, in like manner, the customer has often found it *necessary to force his grain to an early and unprofitable market.*

The *new system* will enable the customer to buy and sell wherever the best inducements are offered. He will be *free from the annoyance of debt,* and will gain in the purchase of his goods and in the sale of his produce. In a word, it is *the only basis upon which the pecuniary affairs of an individual or a community can be conducted so as to ensure permanent success and prosperity.*

Under their present business management, Deans, Gray & McGregor would invite the patronage of their old friends and the public generally, feeling assured that their *newly established prices,* and well selected Stock will *give as perfect satisfaction as the most careful buyer can desire.*

Produce of all Kinds taken in exchange for Goods, the same as Cash!

Cash Paid for any Quantity of Good Oats.

FARMERS, MINERS, LUMBER-MERCHANTS, TAVERN-KEEPERS, One and All, remember the

"EMPORIUM OF THE NORTH,"

where Goods can be bought, for Ready Pay, as low as in any other establishment in Canada.

DEANS, GRAY & McGREGOR.

N.B.—All parties indebted to
DEANS & GRAY;
DEANS GRAY & McGREGOR;
FREDERICK MULLETT, of Queensboro,
or D. MORGAN, of Chisholm's Rapids;
are hereby requested to make early payment to the Subscribers, or otherwise their several claims will be handed over for collection. D., G. & McG.

Madoc, January 1st, 1867.

The Madoc Gold Fields!

MINING CLAIMS upon the following Lands in the Township of MADOC can be obtained from the Undersigned:

Con. 1,—Lot, South half 7, 18, 26. Con. 2,—Lot 18. Con. 4,—Lot 8, 12, 15. Con. 5.—South half 12; Con. 6,—Lot 7, 9, 12, East quarter 24. Con. 7, Lot 8. Con. 10,—Lot 17.

JAMES RICHARDSON.

To Whom It May Concern.

Application for Original Road Allowance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned will apply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC, at the next regular meeting for the dispatch of business, for All that Part of the Original Road Allowance not at present in use on the North Half of Lot No. 18 in the Fourth Concession, in lieu of the Road now travelled across Lot 18 in the Third Concession.

Madoc, Dec 10, 1866. HENRY COOKE.

GOLD REGIONS OF MADOC,
JUST PUBLISHED,

A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MADOC and Surrounding TOWNSHIPS. By HENRY WHITE, F.L.S., Author of "Geology, Oil Fields and Minerals of Canada West."

This Map has been prepared with great care, and is mainly compiled from the Geological and other authentic reports in the possession of the Government. On it, in colours, and extensive explanatory notes, the formations and outcroppings of the diversified rocky structure of that region, are fully shown, as well as the different lots and localities in which Gold, and other valuable mineral deposits, have up to the present time been found.

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MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, January 12, 1867.

ASHES	$4.50 ⅌ 100 lbs.
WHEAT (Fall)	$1.00@$1.25.
" (Spring)	$1.00@$1.15.
BARLEY	45c
RYE	43c@45c
OATS	25c@30
PORK	$6@$7.
HIDES	
SHEEPSKINS	
BUTTER	14c
EGGS	6d.

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, $0.00@$0.00. Spring Wheat, $1.20@$1.30. Barley, 45c@50c. Rye, 56@58c. Peas, 63@65c. Oats, 32c@. Potash, $4.75. Hides, $5. Sheepskins, 40@75c.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

Where'er we see a man
Who's wise beyond the rule.
We ask who is there can.
We ask who is there who'll
Take his place another day,
When his soul has passed away
Out of all this world of clay:
When the weird Fates his life-thread sever,
And he is lost to us for ever?

To us it seems as though
The world could scarcely stand—
The course of things scarce go
Without his guiding hand;
Strong the wide world to direct,
Reconciling every sect.
Keeping evil courses check'd—
A hand that's strong enough, and clever
To keep the world's course straight for ever.

But when he gains the bound,
When runs his earthly race,
Another man is found
Straightway to fill his place:
Just as though it were to prove
Others can the world make move
In its old accustomed groove—
The world, that would survive him never,
Still rolls on just the same as ever.

We learn a lesson here:
We find we, after all,
Who think ourselves so dear,
Are only very small.
Though we do our best to-day,
That our praises men may say,
And we be remember'd aye;
Yet, notwithstanding our endeavour,
Our deeds and we are missed scarce ever.

MAUD THE SORCERESS.

(*Continued.*)

Eva dried her eyes with a frightened glance, fascinated and subdued; while Maud folded back the dainty cuff of snowy linen, and bathed that tender wrist in a white creamy substance, which dropped in large masses, soft and sweet, from the curious old opaline bottle. She then bound up the wrist and hand in her strip of linen, and fastened all together with golden thread. 'Now, you may all go home,' she said quietly. 'The ointment and the linen are both magic, Eva, and you will be well to-morrow. By the time the thrushes begin to sing in the evening, you may ride the bay-mare right into the heart of the Hollow. Lemuel has tamed your horse, and I have cured your hand. So you see, Master Horace, witches may be of use sometimes; and if I bewitched the bay-mare, as you both think, out of revenge for your impertinence this morning, I have healed the hurt I caused at very little trouble or cost; and perhaps given you both a useful lesson,' she added with a low laugh.

'Thank you, Maud,' said Eva, tossing her head. 'But I would rather be without your lessons, if they are to come in the shape of falls, fainting-fits, and sprains.'

'Oh!' said Maud coldly, 'you are such a featherhead, it is necessary to give you a severe experience, if one gives you any at all.'

Eva was very angry. She flung herself off the couch with the gesture of a petted child, red and pouting. As she raised her head, all her hair fell blinding into her blue eyes; at this moment, she looked lovely. Her crimson cheeks; her red and pouting lips, a trifle thick and full; her golden hair in long waving masses over her shoulders, and veiling her broad white forehead and her large blue eyes; her graceful figure, supple and well developed: all formed a lovely picture, which none could help admiring.

'Your hair is in your way,' said Maud; 'wait a moment, I will comb it for you with a mermaid's comb. It was my mother's,' she added indifferently; 'but I never knew how she obtained it. It was in Hungary, and by a river's side; but I know nothing more.'—A look passed among the young people, and Eva shrank back.—'Don't be afraid,' said Maud carelessly: 'my mother made a vow on the comb when the strange woman—I believe it was a mermaid—gave it to her; and the vow destroyed its witchcraft.'

She laughed when she spoke; and placing Eva in the light, took out a comb of mother-of-pearl, set with rubies and emeralds in the handle, like an eastern thing for wealth and workmanship. The jewels flashed among the girl's yellow hair, as Maud gathered up the lagging tresses daintily, lovingly, and passed them like scented flowers through her fingers.

Paul sketched the two girls, standing within the shadow of a heavy crimson curtain that hung at the upper end of the chamber; but in his sketch Maud was a mere blackened spot, while Eva was transformed into more than angelic beauty. And then they all left the cottage—Eva mingling sarcasms with her thanks; Horace lordly and insolent; and Paul taking about as much thought of Maud as of the cricket chirping on her floor; but his indifference, at least, had nothing brutal and wounding in it, and Maud was grateful for even that small measure of human recognition—so far had injustice and injury tamed a proud and impatient spirit.

'She must be a witch or something worse,' pouted Eva, breathing deeply when they had left the cottage.

'She is a stupid little dwarf,' said Horace, tossing his head; 'and pretends to a vast deal of power and knowledge she does not possess. She is only a mountebank after all!'

Paul said nothing. Maud was only a name to him now. He was walking by the side of Eva's horse, and had no world beyond. The sun was setting, and long lines of crimson threaded the sky, like veins on a blushing brow; a soft warm air crept along the earth like a stealing spirit from the home of night, and the whole voice of nature was one sweet hymn of peace and beauty. Paul saw the sunset mirrored in Eva's eyes, when she stooped her head to speak to him pleasantly; and all of nature, of heaven, and of humanity was gathered in those eyes for him. He saw nothing else, knew nothing else, lived in nothing else. He was by Eva's side; and life gave him the full measure of a poet's ecstacy. Boy-poet that he was! he saw an angel and heard a muse in the woman he adored.

But Maud wandered in the meadow and the wood until the moon had risen and set; and the dews of morning glittered in the sun before the lonely gipsy-girl pushed aside the curtain over her cottage door. Tears were on her cheek and a strange light lay in her eyes when she entered; and then she knelt down, and a prayer burst from her quivering lips: 'God give me to be loved also.'

It had long been a custom with Paul Desprez to keep a journal. Since he had lived in Oakenden, this journal, in the beginning a mere pleasure, had now become a necessity: it was his only friend, his only confidant. To it he confided all his highest thoughts and purest aspirations, his secret sorrows, and the grief of genius unsatisfied with itself; and from it he drew consolation, as if from the living words of a friend. He had also a fancy connected with this journal, which made it doubly precious to him. He had created an Ideal for himself, which he called his Egeria, and with which he used to hold long conversations, he said, in the mornings when the stars were fading out of the sky, and when all nature was fresh with youth and strength. All that he had of good in him came from this Egeria; all his best thoughts and highest endeavour were from that hidden voice; those sweet low whispers heard by the soul alone, which seemed to teach and guide him, and by which he struggled with the evil of his nature up to greater good and purity. He devoutly believed in this spirit, thinking it a foreshadowing of what life would give him in the future, and regarding it more as a prophecy than a fancy. And as all men are mad more or less on one point, if not on more, in their lives, this Egeria may be considered as the stationary madness of Paul Desprez.

This preface was necessary for the right understanding of the following extracts from the journal:—

'*July* 5. This summer-life of mine is sadly enervating. I look back on the severe discipline of my student-life as on another existence. It seems as if a Spartan, fed on the blackest of black broth, was suddenly converted into an Epicurean, crowned with roses and living on grapes. I am too happy in this idleness; though I cannot entirely get rid of certain stings of conscience, which tell me I am highly reprehensible for neglecting my work in the lethargy of pleasure. I came here originally for leisure; thinking that I could work better out in the free country than if pent up in a town; but a spell, nameless and irresistible, has fallen on me, which has destroyed all my intentions and shipwrecked my resolution. Nature herself has conspired against me. In such glorious weather, what can one do but live—dream out one's days on the grass under the lime-trees, and pass one's nights in prayer beneath the stars? There is a truth in the dreaminess of life as there is in its labour; a truth as sacred if not so stern, as necessary in due proportion, if not so necessary as the ruling principle of action. This is a utilitarian and a grand age; but we must not forget the poetry of life from which the mighty prose takes double power; we must not refuse the flower because it is not the fruit as well. These reasonings may be sophistical, and I may but deceive myself all this time, and endeavour to make my theories accord with my practice. But I think I am sincere. I know that I wish to be sincere. I have lately felt very vividly the influence of my guardian Angel, Egeria. I was lying in the shade of the beech-trees by the river, when a hand of light seemed to sketch a glorious portrait on my enamel. I swear it was like a copy that I made. I followed those gleaming lines like a school-boy; and lo! there came out, all unknown to myself, the exact portrait of Eva Gray! I heard a low voice at my side whisper "Egeria," and then I think I must have fainted, for the evening had begun when I roused myself up from my stupor. My Egeria, my attendant spirit, shall it indeed be that I shall ever see thee embodied in human form? Shall I ever sit at the feet of the being who, as man, will receive my love; as angel, my adoration? With what ecstasy shall I see bodily before me the features I have dreamed of so long? Those features, what will they be like? Long masses of golden hair falling in a heavy curtain over a calm smooth brow; eyes blue as summer skies, like Eva's; hands long, white, and slender; a figure made up of grace and dignity together; manners arch and playful, serene and thoughtful by turns; a voice soft, not powerful, and exquisitely true—such as Eva's when she sang the Sicilian Mariner's Hymn on the terrace last night, and I felt as if she was the embodied spirit of poetry and prayer. Yes, my Egeria will be like Eva, as beautiful—for she could not be more beautiful—and as good!'

(*To be continued.*)

VARIETIES.

What is the greatest virtue in a sea-captain?—Wrecklessness.

Why is the letter F a great stumbling-block?—Because it makes all *fall*.

A bachelor arithmetician says a girl is a sum when she causes one to sigh for her.

He that is choice of his time will also be choice of his company, and choice of his actions.

A poet intended to say, "See the pale martyr in a sheet of fire;" instead of which the printer made him say, "See the pale martyr with his shirt on fire."

In order to get an enemy, lend a man a small sum of money for a day. Call upon him in a week for it. Wait two months. In three months insist upon his paying you. He will get angry, denounce you, and ever after speak of you in abusive terms.

Some musicians one day played beneath the window of Marshal Duc de Grammont. After they had gone through a variety of pieces he opened the sash and cried out, "How many are there of you?"—"There are twenty," they replied, expecting a liberal donation. "Then I thank you all twenty very humbly," he replied, and closed the window.

A strange story is told about an egg-merchant at one of the Paris markets. Having been indisposed for several days, he had kept his warehouse at a high temperature, at the recommendation of his doctor. A morning or two ago he was awoke by a strange noise, and on jumping up he saw on the floor about 150 little chickens, which had been hatched by the heat, while the floor was strewed with egg-shells.

Sir Robert Walpole once wanting to carry a question in the House of Lords, and not being quite sure of some of the bishops, prevailed upon the Archbishop of Canterbury to stay at home for two or three days. In the meantime Sir Robert circulated a report that his Grace was dangerously ill. On the day of meeting the House was crowded with the lawn sleeves, not one of whom voted against the minister.

A Common Blunder.—A plain-spoken western preacher recently delivered the following from his desk:—"I would announce to the congregation that probably by mistake, there was left at this meeting house, this morning, a small cotton umbrella, much damaged by time and wear, and exceedingly pale in colour; in place whereof was taken a very large silk umbrella, and of great beauty. Blunders of this sort brethren and sisters, are getting a little too common."

A man who is not able to make a bow to his own conscience every morning, is hardly in a condition to respectfully salute the world at any other time of the day.

It is not great wealth, nor high station, which makes a man happy. Many of the most wretched beings on earth have both; but it is a radiant, sunny spirit, which knows how to bear little trials and to enjoy little comforts, and which thus extracts happiness from every incident of life.

In Convent Garden market, lately, some Jargonelle pears (*belle angevine*) were ticketed eighteen guineas a dozen.

It is stated that Californian silk far exceeds in quality that grown in Europe. The climate of California is much more favourable to the growth of the mulberry.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 213. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—It is reported in well informed cles that the British ministry have decided upon gning in case of too great a pressure being ught to bear upon them by the friends of the Re- m movement. It is stated that they have indi- ed a desire to grant considerable concessions, but decidedly opposed to the extreme measures ad- ated by the Reform leaders.

The leaders of the Reform movement have decided to make the proposed demonstration upon the eting of Parliament, by the introduction of mass titions, but will adopt the less turbulent course, by rmitting petitions to come up in the usual course legislation.

Jan. 12.—The Lords of the Admiralty are busily gaged in the preparation of estimates for the large rease of the naval arm of the service which has ely been ordered.

Jan. 13.—Advices from China report that a great e had occurred at Yokohama, Japan, causing a s of over five millions of dollars.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—A report is current that one of the anches of the government has decided to favour the oposed re-organization of the French army. It is ought that in consequence of the opposition mani- sted to the measure both by the people and several ading statesmen, that the Emperor will not favour presentation by his war minister to the Corps Le- slatif.

Several of the yacht clubs of France propose to nfer medals of honour upon James Gordon Ben- ett, jr., owner of the successful yacht Henrietta.

Jan. 14th.—There is a vague rumour afloat, but hich is not confirmed, that a desperate plot to as- assinate the Emperor Napoleon has been discovered nd frustrated by the officials.

ROME, Jan. 11.—An interdict has been laid upon he continuance of religious services in the Scotch resbyterian church in this city by the Papal autho- ities, and it is said that they threaten to put a stop o to the services held in the American chapel.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—A revolutionary junta, having s headquarters here, has just issued a strong and irring address to the people.

FLORENCE, Jan. 14.—The difficulty between Italy nd Turkey relating to the Italian steamer which as fired upon by the forces of the Porte, has been micably adjusted. The amount of indemnity to be aid by the Turkish government has not been finally ixed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—The government of Russia has ordered a general amnesty for all offences ommitted by the newspaper press of the empire.

BERNE, Jan. 14.—The Swiss government has under nsideration a proposition to prohibit the people of witzerland from joining the Pope's army.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Reliable advices have been re- eived here that the plot of the Greeks in the Medi- erranean islands to assert their independence is preading rapidly. Formidable popular uprisings ave occurred in other islands, and the Greek cause as suddenly brightened.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The rumour has obtained cur- ency, on apparently trustworthy authority, that Austria, France and Italy have entered into an al- iance on the Eastern question, and that Russia and Prussia have made a similar agreement.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 10.—The indications of se- ious trouble between Turkey and Greece are in- creasing, and the Porte continues to send troops to he Greek frontier.

The Porte has issued a note to the different powers, alling their serious attention to the present state of affairs existing between the Ottoman Empire and Greece, and says that if no favourable result is reached by its efforts to maintain peace, the necessary steps for the defence of the Turkish honour and national integrity will be taken.

VIENNA, Jan. 12—The Morning Journal of this city to-day contained official announcements that the Sublime Porte has called 150.000 men into service to quell the Greek insurrection in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Globe says the eastern question has become so pressing that it demands the immediate attention of the European powers. The Globe opines that a general conference of the leading powers will be proposed.

It is reported that an insurrection is on the point of breaking out at Bosnia.

A report from Madrid stated that Garibaldi has gone to the island of Candia.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Despatches from the east report that a ministerial crisis has taken place at Constantinople, and also that the Porte has recalled his ambassador from Athens. It is also reported that a large number of reinforcements for the Greek insurgents have been landed in Candia from Greek ships, and that the Cretans are receiving fresh supplies of arms

Fenian Items.

From the reports in the American papers which have fostered the Fenian movement, it appears that Stephens, the late C. O. I.R., denies, that he has retired from the Brotherhood, and that he explains the non-fulfilment of his promises—(which he is fully resolved to carry out)—before this, by difficulties which have been thrown in his way by others in the organization.—For some days after his alleged defection from the cause, he was obliged to hide himself on account of the indignation manifested by his dupes, which frightened him to such an extent that he declared to a warm personal friend that he would sooner give himself up to the English government, to be dealt with as they saw fit, rather than face the rage of an infuriated mob. He has been narrowly watched to prevent his making his escape. He appears, however, to have some devoted allies still left, and they have to some extent smoothed difficulties over for him. He therefore remains in the organization, contenting himself with assuming a subordinate position, merely taking charge of its civil management, and leaving the military branch to the proper military directors—but still declaring his intention of fighting this year at all hazards! This promise is scarcely likely, now, to bring in sufficient funds to keep up the farce much longer.

A despatch, dated Nov. 24, 1866, from Lord Carnarvon, the Colonial Secretary, has been published in an extra of the Canada Gazette. It relates to the case of the Fenian convicts, whose sentences had been reserved for consideration by the Imperial government. In alluding to Mr. Seward's application for a record of the judicial proceedings, the Colonial Secretary pointedly remarks, "I am bound to protect the administration of justice in Canada from any claim of supervision which might, on a first perusal of Mr. Seward's words, be thought to attach to them." The despatch, after fully reviewing all the circumstances, concludes as follows:—"I have, therefore, thought it my duty to recommend to her Majesty to extend her prerogative of mercy to the prisoners Lynch and McMahon now lying under sentence of death, and to commute that sentence to twenty years of penal servitude, or imprisonment, as the law of Canada may warrant you in assigning. It is only to be hoped that this act of clemency on the part of her Majesty may not be misunderstood, and that the punishment to which the capital sentences have been commuted may be of sufficient gravity to warn others of the still graver consequences to which they will inevitably render themselves liable by a repetition of such insane and criminal proceedings. But if unhappily this hope should be disappointed, all such persons must be prepared to be visited with the extreme penalty of the law."

The trial of the remaining Fenian prisoners in Toronto was resumed on Friday last.—Thomas Kelly, indicted as an American citizen, was the first tried, and he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, although informed that the sentence would doubtless not be carried but, but commuted to a long term of imprisonment.—John Smyth was acquitted, the evidence against him being very slight.—On Saturday, Patrick O'Neil and Patrick McGrath were both convicted—their sentences being deferred.—On Monday, Thomas H. Maxwell and James Burke were found guilty, their sentences also being deferred. Patrick Norton pleaded guilty.—On Tuesday, Patrick Keating was tried and acquitted; and John O'Connor and Daniel Quinn were found guilty. Sentences, as in other cases, deferred.

THE SWEETSBURG PRISONERS.—The three Fenians who were convicted at Sweetsburg Madden, Crowley and Smith, arrived in Kingston on Thursday morning and were handed over to the authorities of the Provincial Penitentiary, where proper quarters have been provided for them. The prisoners were all handcuffed on their passage to Kingston. Two of them appeared in perfect health and good spirits, but the other is suffering from two gun-shot wounds, one in the right shoulder and the other in the left side. Until the opening of navigation a volunteer guard will be maintained at the prison for the security of the institution.

The New York Irish People says the Fenian conquest of Canada is an "utter impossibility," and it belabors the New York Tribune for giving countenance to the "blatant balderdash" of the Roberts or Canadian invasion party among the Fenians. It thinks, however, that a rebellion in Ireland would be successful.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The New York Times says:—"It seems that Mr. Ashley, whose impeachment scheme is now before the Judiciary Committee, is pushing it in a very violent way. The committee holds continuous daily sessions, and Mr. Ashley will to-day be before it to furnish evidence in support of his charges. He finds himself backed up in an unexpected manner in the House, and not a few of those who were opposed to the introduction of the measure now seek to have it pushed through. The composition of the Judiciary Committee is also very favourable to him, and, from this point of view, it is expected they will report in favour of extreme measures. The question will then be, will the House, or rather the Republican majority, sustain the action of their committee, and provide for the preparation of articles of impeachment? The indications are entirely that way, though there is still a chance of wiser counsels prevailing."

The Herald's Washington telegram says:—"There is good authority for saying that the House judiciary committee, after a careful examination of the proofs of high crimes and misdemeanors submitted by Mr. Ashley against the President, has come to the conclusion that there is not sufficient ground upon which to base a bill of impeachment. It is certain that the committee is summoning no witnesses in the matter and taking no testimony."

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—*Thirty Persons Drowned in the Regent's Park, London.*—A telegram by the Atlantic cable states that the ice on the lake in the Regent's Park, broke through on the 15th instant, while covered with skaters. Over two hundred persons were precipitated into the water, and thirty were drowned.

ADVERTISE.—A celebrated wholesale merchant in London, (Eng.,) has presented the proprietors of the Telegraph with a printing press which cost $25,000, as a token of appreciation. In doing so he accompanied the gift by a letter which said:—"In your paper by judicious advertising, I first built the foundation of a fortune—and in your paper by judicious advertising I have amassed the fortune which enables me to offer this testimony of regard and good will."

THE MADOC MERCURY

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☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12.8 P.M.
Night Express going East, 12. 20 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11. 30 A. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 58 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7, 50 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10. 40 A. M.
Montreal Time.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19.

THE RICHARDSON MINE.

A few weeks since, the Toronto *Leader*, in a brief editorial paragraph, remarked that the excitement about the Madoc gold mines had exceeded all reasonable bounds. Now it is awakening to the fact that there is—to make a slight change in the favourite expression of Sir Charles Coldstream, in "Used Up"—"something in it" after all, and on Saturday last published a letter from a correspondent in Belleville, who commenced by saying that there is not so much excitement there on the gold question as outsiders naturally imagine; and, after giving some particulars with which our readers are already familiar, wound up with the announcement that the "principal hotel here, the Dafoe House, is to be enlarged to double its present size, and there are other improvements going on, of a similar nature, with a view of affording accommodation to travellers next spring;" and that when he has "done" the diggings, he will write again.

When he does so, he will be able to report that after a temporary lull, such as might be expected at this season, the excitement has broken out afresh, owing to what Americans would call the "developments" at the Richardson Mine during the past week. These, as we shall proceed to show, are of a character to justify the belief that there is gold enough there to warrant the outlay of a large amount of capital in thoroughly working the mine.

In the early part of this week, Messrs. Nichol, Anstee and St. Charles directed some five blasts to be put into the rock covering the vein or crevice in which the ore was first discovered, for the purpose of more fully ascertaining the extent of the gold likely to be found there. The result has been that gold has been found in the cap rock itself, at least two feet from and above the original crevice, and each succeeding blast brought to light richer specimens, far surpassing, as we are informed, all expectations. Some fine nuggets, still affixed to the rock, have been exposed; but it is estimated that about a ton weight of rock has been detached—the bulk of which, of course, remains there, and is not allowed to be removed at present, though samples of it have been brought to the village. One specimen of this black quartz, which was exhibited to us, is about an inch and a half long, by half an inch in breadth, and is fairly studded all over with gold.—If, as has been insinuated, the mine has been "salted" for the purposes of speculation, it strikes us that the men who can perform such sleight-of-hand tr cks as to convey a ton of this sort of material to the spot without detection, might easily make their fortune by exhibiting their skill in some more populous and less-out-of-the-way place than Madoc.

We received an invitation, on Thursday, to go up to the mine, and inspect it in its present state; and were about to start, when we found that Mr. Richardson would not be there, as he had an appointment in the village that day. We shall not, consequently, have an opportunity of visiting the mine this week, but we hope to do so on an early occasion, when we shall be able to report from personal inspection.

The *Chronicle*, of the 16th inst., publishes a translation of a letter addressed to *L'Ordre* newspaper, of Montreal, by M. Michel, in reply to a request for some particulars of his recent visit to this section. We extract the following portions, having reference to the Richardson Mine:—

"Although I was not allowed to perform the necessary works for a complete examination of that excavation, I have seen enough, and assayed a sufficient quantity of the earthy matter and rocks, which I gathered in the shaft, to satisfy me of the existence on Lot 18 of the 5th Concession of Madoc, of a Gold deposit as remarkable for its richness as for the manner of its existence. * * In reply to a question asked me by several gentlemen, I may say that there is *yet* no possible comparison between the new auriferous region and those of the Chaudiere and St. Francis. * * We must then wait for explorations apart from those already prosecuted in the County of Hastings, before comparing the auriferous regions of Upper and Lower Canada. I have but a mediocre confidence in the probabilities of richness attributed to certain lands, and based on indications or analogies, but I see in the Richardson Mine the best as well as the most encouraging of all indications for the search for gold in Upper Canada, because I don't suppose that this deposit, which characterizes this region so favourably, can be the only one which there exists."

M. Michel claims to be simply a practical miner, having some little experience of auriferous deposits. Nothing, however, short of an official declaration from the Geological Department, of the fact that gold is likely to be found here in paying quantities, will go so far to convince the public that there are good grounds for the prevailing excitement, as the guarded opinions above expressed.

A Lock-Up Needed.

The late robbery at Mr. Wilson's has shown the necessity of a proper and secure lock-up being provided in this village, for the temporary detention of accused or suspected criminals. The prisoners Loynahan and Berryman were kept all night at Hudgins' hotel, in a room into which a number of persons, attracted apparently only by curiosity, were allowed admission, and to enter freely into conversation with the accused. Possibly no harm was done in this particular instance; but if the prisoners ha confederates engaged in the robbery, they opportunity afforded them of arranging themselves how much to confess and how conceal. We mention this now, because, reason to expect this community will not e attentions of the fraternity of rogues in t such a loose way of taking care of prison not to be permitted to occur again.

As the rush of strangers is not likely to be to this immediate locality, but will probabl generally over the County—we venture to that the time is coming when the County may be called upon to take into considera propriety of establishing a small but efficien force, with suitable station-houses in certain l for the protection of life and property from perate characters who always flock to the ne hood of paying gold-diggings.

Madoc Agricultural Society.

The annual general meeting of the above for the election of officers for the ensuing ye for the transaction of general business, was ca Saturday last, to be held in the Town-Hall Hall, however, requiring cleaning, the meeti held, instead, at Hudgins' Hotel. When we the room in which the members were assembl vote was about being taken on the choice of dent of the Society for the year,—an amendm favour of Mr. O'Hara, Senior, in place of Mr. Tassie, the retiring President, having been The amendment being put and lost, Mr. Tassi again chosen President.—Mr. G. McGaughey next unanimously re-elected Vice-President Mouncey was also unanimously re-elected Tres —Mr. Gream having been nominated for Secr Mr. G. W. Rose nominated Mr. G. D. Rawe, in A question was asked whether there was any plaint as to the manner in which Mr. Gream ha charged his duties, but no reply was made. amendment being put, as soon as those in favo it had raised their hands, and before those o contrary could be called on, a cry was raised was a "clear vote." Some discussion ensued, the vote was taken again, and stood,—10 fo amendment, to 9 against it.—Mr. Gream, who been acting as Secretary, shortly after quitted seat.—Mr. Mouncey rose, and announced that the manner in which Mr. Gream had been treated should himself resign, as his turn to be kicked might come next.—Others of the members decla their belief that Mr. Gream had been turned simply because he had voted against Mr. Wood the recent township election, and that they sho quit the Society if Municipal politics were to be troduced, an excited discussion ensued; and James Bfair having said that his reason for wish Mr. O'Hara to be President in place of Mr. Tas was merely that better order was kept on the Sh Days while Mr. O'Hara was President,—Mr. Ta thereupon announced that he should at once resi the office—and the meeting then broke up in con sion.

Mr. Mouncey, in answer to a letter of inquiry the subject, which he had addressed to Mr. H Ostro Secretary of the North Hastings Agricultural Socie received a reply, dated the 9th inst., stating that money had been received from the Board of Ag culture, but that they had offered to pay the mone due to the Society in Upper Canada Bank bills par. The Directors had refused to take these bil Mr. Ostrom further stated that the Directors of th N. H. A. S. were to meet on the 11th, and suggest that the Township societies might advise them wh course to pursue in the matter. The letter, howeve did not reach Madoc till Saturday evening, too la for any action to have been taken upon its sugge tions by the local society.

The Wardenship.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—In your paper of the 12th inst., is a repo of a speech made by A. F. Wood, Esq. After refe ring to the Wardenship of the County for 1867, th following words are used:—"And Mr. Cumming, th new Reeve of Trenton, had assured him (Mr. Wood of his support for the position." In the above the must be some mistake. It is true that during m absence, and contrary to my declared wish and wi I am elected Reeve of the Village in which I resid

Owing to other engagements, I have not up to the present been able to decide on accepting. It would therefore be premature for me to offer support to any gentleman, by a vote in the County Council for Warden; and if my memory serves me, I have not done so.

Should I go to the County Council, and should Mr. Wood be a candidate for the position that he has held and, so far as I can see, the duties of which he has with ability and attention faithfully discharged—I do not wish to be understood that my vote would be cast against *him*. I would first be advised by *older* Councillors, and would wish to vote for the fittest *man*.

I have no desire to appear in print, but have no objection that you publish the above.

I am, Your obedient servant,
JAMES CUMMING.

Trenton, Jan. 16th, 1867.

The Crown Land Agency.

SIR,—Whatever opinions our Government may have of the mineral wealth of North Hastings, it would appear, from the recent appointment, that they form a very low estimate of the business tact or capability of its inhabitants.

I do not purpose to call in question the right which the Government may have to appoint to office whomsoever they please; neither do I care, personally, whether they bring their agents from Windsor or Gaspe to fill appointments in North Hastings. But, feeling the liberty of a British subject, which gives me as much right to express my opinion as the Government has to appoint agents,—I must say, that if an agent had been appointed who is a resident in the North Riding, it would have been more creditable to the Government, and more satisfactory to the people.

I think that as the lands which are for sale are in the North Riding, it is only right to infer that the agent should be there to dispose of them; and the poor people who live in the rear townships, would be saved the expense of going to Belleville in order to secure their lands; besides, they would be less likely to be chiselled by the wealthy classes, who are, in many instances, acting the part of land sharks.

If it is customary, in making such appointments, to consult the Representative of the County, it would appear that Mr. Wallbridge has altogether forgotten that there are men in North Hastings who are capable of filling such an office.

Yours with respect,
Madoc, Jan. 5, 1867. E——.

List of Teachers

Who obtained Certificates from the North Hastings Board of Public Instruction, 3rd January, 1867.

FIRST CLASS.

Peter J. Anderson ...211 Mat. Sanderson 205
David Lowrie .....205 George W. Sine 204
George Bradley 188

SECOND CLASS.

William A. Ward ...157 Thomas Elgood 151
John Courtney 146

THIRD CLASS.

Ruth Ashley	135	A. E. McMerney	111
Alice Barker	134	Honora Larkins	105
Richard Burbage	129	Albina Eadus	105
Fred. Beddome	129	John Maxwell	104
Wm. P. McGuire	122	Margaret Bamber	104
Orlean Hart	121	Mark Anderson	103
Alice Ewing	119	Clarissa Geary	103
Robert Scott	119	Mary A. Robertson	103
Emma Barker	118	Fletcher Embury	103
Susanna Hunter	118	Ellen Candon	99
Rebecca Kirk	117	Hester Totton	98
Margaret Moreton	117	Annie J. Rutledge	96
Phoebe Clark	116	Clarissa Mitchell	94
Hannah Eagleson	116	Lucy J. Palmer	94
Thomas Elliott	114	Helen Allen	93
Elizabeth Murray	114	Sarah Fitchett	93
Ann Candon	113	Sarah E. Carleton	93
Margaret Dunn	113	Mary Squires	93
Charles Kingston	93		

G. H. BOULTER, M. D., Chairman,
T. S. Agar, Secretary.

Municipal Councillors.

ELZEVIR.—Hon. B. Flint, Reeve; Robert Barry, John G. Rhodes, Daniel Thompson, and Alex. McNair, Councillors.

HUNTINGDON.—Thos. Eme, Reeve; P. Moon, Deputy Reeve; W. Morton, John Ashley, and Jas. Findley, Councillors.

RAWDON.—George Conley, Reeve; Thos. Walker, Deputy Reeve; James Cooke, John Stewart, and Samuel Vandervoort, Councillors.

STIRLING.—Dr. Boulter, Reeve; John S. Black, John Milne, Wm. Martin, and G. D. Allan, Councillors.

MARMORA.—James Hamilton, Reeve; G. Wiggins, Solomon Johns, Adam Earhart, and Hugh Jones, Councillors.

HUNGERFORD.—Felix Gabourie, Reeve; M. Kerr, Deputy Reeve; R. Gabourie, John Allan, and Wm. Rath, Councillors.

TUDOR, LIMERICK, AND WOLLASTON.—R. M. Norman, Reeve; John Ray, Robert Holland, And. Jelly, and Robert Powers, Councillors.

SOIREE.—The annual Soiree in St. Peter's Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday evening, was as usual very well attended. The chair was occupied by Uriah Seymour, Esq., and addresses were delivered by the Revs. D. Wishart, W. McLaren, of Belleville, Morrow and English, and Mr. W. Campbell.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES.—A large congregation assembled in the Town Hall on Sunday morning last, when divine service was performed for the first time by the Rev. Mr. Jones, the newly appointed Minister of the Church of England and Ireland. Service will be held there every Sunday until the interior of the Church of Saint John the Baptist is completed.

THE WEATHER is now considerably colder than it was a week or two since, but as yet we have not had any of the intensely cold snaps which are generally experienced here two or three times in the course of the winter, when the thermometer descends to something more than thirty degrees below zero. Two or three inches of snow have fallen since last week, but there is still very little on the ground.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MURDOCH & REID,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,
MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, January 1st, 1867.

Badgley, Samuel	Hannah, Gordon
Baalim, Margaret	Hollinshead, Isaac
Bird, Henry	Hoskens, Wm
Bateman, Jno (Farmer)	Kincaid, Wm
Conlin, James	Love, Mrs Wm
Cloud, Wm	Lowell, Edward
Dunsford, Geo	McCann, Jno
Deane, —— (Surveyor)	McCoy, Anthony
Donnel, Wm	McCaw, Wm
Diamond, R	McCoon, Wm
Eagan, Thos	Marshal, Wm
Embury, Wm	Pickins, Dr. Frank
Embury, Thos	Riley, Patrick
Fitzpatrick, Jno	Robinson, Benjamin
Fox, Wm	Smith, Geo R
Firman, Wm	Smith, Mr B
Gregory, L D	St Charles, James
Gilligan, Patrick	Wait, D W

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster.*

THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the HIGHEST established Belleville PRICE for

HIDES,

Delivered at his TANNERY, or at WILSON'S STORE.
SILVANUS MULLETT.

GOLD REGIONS OF MADOC.
JUST PUBLISHED,

A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MADOC and Surrounding TOWNSHIPS. By HENRY WHITE, P.L.S., Author of "Geology, Oil Fields and Minerals of Canada West."

This Map has been prepared with great care, and is mainly compiled from the Geological and other authentic reports in the possession of the Government. On it, in colours, and extensive explanatory notes, the formations and outcroppings of the diversified rocky structure of that region, are fully shown, as well as the different lots and localities in which Gold, and other valuable mineral deposits, have up to the present time been found.

Every Speculator, Explorer, and Landed Proprietor in that section, should secure a copy at once.

PRICE, in Pocket case, ONE DOLLAR, post free.

Apply to JOHN E. WHITE, 22 Nassau street, Toronto.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,
Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Re-Painted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquers supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, and at REDUCED RATES OF INTEREST, and on TERMS MOST ADVANTAGEOUS to the FARMING COMMUNITY.

Expenses moderate, and No Commission charged.

For Particulars, apply to

S. D. ROSS,
MADOC.

Madoc, 20th Oct., 1866.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Fidest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.) AMBROTYPES, FERREOTYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices.

Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,
Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.
C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,
(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

Save Your Money!
W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

Madoc, March 1, 1866. W. BRISTOL & CO.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, January 19, 1867.

ASHES	$4,50 ℔ 100 lbs,
WHEAT (Fall)	$1,00@$1,25.
" (Spring)	$1,00@$1,15.
BARLEY	45c
RYE	43c@45c
OATS	25c@30
PORK	$6@$7.
HIDES	
SHEEPSKINS	
BUTTER	14c
EGGS	6d.

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, $1,35@$1,45. Spring Wheat, $1,25@$1 40. Barley, 50c@55c. Rye, 63@64. Peas, 66@67c. Oats, 22c@. Potash, $4,75. Hides, $5,00. Sheepskins, 40c@75c.

"CHRISTMAS BELLS."

I heard the bells on Christmas day
Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

And thought how, as the day had come,
The belfries of all Christendom
Had rolled along
The unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep:
"God is not dead; nor doth he sleep!
The Wrong shall fail,
The Right prevail,
With peace on earth, good-will to men!"

LONGFELLOW.

MAUD THE SORCERESS.

(*Continued.*)

"*July* 19. Another fortnight; but an age in my soul—a generation in my life. Still nothing is done, but all is felt and understood. Eva knows that I love her, and Eva loves me. I see it in her blush when I speak to her, in her upturned eye so suddenly downcast with that sweet look of modesty which fits her so well. I see it in her pretended surprise at seeing me, when I have known that she has been watching for me on the terrace hours long, for I can see the terrace of the Hall across the fields of Oakenden; I see it in her playful smile, malicious with a child's maliciousness, as she half hints at her affection for me, and pouts out her belief that I find her uninteresting and tiresome; I see it in her favourite flowers, which are always those that I perfer, or that I have gathered; and in her favourite airs, which are those that I have praised: in every manner by which a girl's feelings can be expressed unconsciously to herself have I fathomed the truth of her affection for me; and I have never known such intensity of joy as I have felt since I believed that Eva Gray loved me. Yet I dread to break the sweet spell of silent acknowledgment now between us: I dread to reduce to words the vague bliss on which I am living. It seems as if speech, while it will consolidate, yet will also roughen; as if the delicate hues of this rainbow love will be tarnished by the material breath of words. And yet I must speak, else Eva, not knowing what depth of tenderness and poetic appreiation would keep me silent, may perhaps misunderstand me, and think me frivolous and ungrateful. How foolish I am! to hesitate thus before my happiness, and fastidiously shrink from the fulfilment of a dream, lest in that fulfilment I should chance to regret the dream. Yet, ah! these material realisations are ever removed far from the spiritual imagining. Will Eva prove the real embodiment of my Egeria? Will the impersonation equal the ideal? In a few days, I shall be able to answer these questions, when I shall have probed her mind to its depths, and unrolled her character like a rare golden fabric before me. I shall then know in Eva the attributes I have dreamed of in Egeria, and shall be loving, trustful, and huppy.'

"*July* 20. This has been a day of sorrow and evil to me. I walked over to the Hall, intending to tell Eva all that I had in my heart for her, when I met her coming from the shrubbery with young Mr. Rollestone, the squire of Oakenden West. He remained close to us the whole of my stay, and I could not find one solitary moment wherein to speak to Eva alone. I wonder how Eva can like that young man! He could never love her as well as he loves his dogs and horses. Yet if she does not like him, why does she suffer him to be so much with her? Perhaps her parents would like to bring about a marriage between them. Her mother, I remember, did once hint to me something about the two properties of Oakenden Vale becoming one. That was when I first came, and did not understand what she meant. But of course I feel quite at ease on that head. Eva loves me; she almost said so yesterday; and of course she could not commit such a crime as to trifle with my heart, leave and break it. Yet how confused she looked to-day when I met her leaving the shrubbery; perhaps he had been forcing his pretensions on her, and she had been rejecting them out of greater love for me. She would naturally look confused if she met me then. Yesterday she pressed my hand when I put that white moss-rose into hers: I felt the press distinctly; besides, she blushed as she did so. And how she looked up full into my face when she sang that song: "My Heart is thine!" There *may* be presumption and an excited fancy in these interpretations of mine, but I don't think there is. She has more than once said: "I love you;" unless looks and gestures and smiles deceive me more than the mirage of the desert.'

'*July* 22. I saw Maud to-day. She started up like an elf from the fern in the park, and whispered in my ear: "Boy, boy! when will you find that your star of heaven is only a marsh-light guiding you to sorrow, perhaps to death?" What did she mean? She disappeared before I could ask her. How or where she disappeared to, I don't know; but she was gone like a shadow. Her words have troubled me much. She could not allude to Eva. It is an insult to her pure heart to couple it with the idea of deception. I am unworthy of her love, if I can doubt it. But I am in a painful state of suspense altogether, and feel doubly the strange kinds of lets and hindrances and impalpable barriers that have suddenly risen up between Eva and me. The unrestrained intercourse in which I took such heavenly pleasure, and which was worth all the fixed and definite love in the world, has been abruptly interrupted, and now I never see Eva unless in company with her brother, or that young Mr. Rollestone, or very often with Mrs Gray, like an eagle watching us. I feel a kind of nervous irritation creeping on me, which cannot last very long. It must end in some way. Either Eva must be my affianced bride, or I must learn from her own lips that she does not love me, and that I must leave her to another.'

'*July* 31. I have not seen Eva alone, and I am thinking of writing to her, unless I can snatch some opportunity from the net of precautions in which we ars both enveloped. Yet I am so satisfied that she loves me, that I am comparatively happy even under all this wearisome restraint. What a strange creature is that elfin Maud! What a wonderful influence-irresistible and almost terrifying-she has over every one she meets with! Yesternight I met her again, her lap laden with roots and herbs and weeds, and worlds of unsightly insects crawling over them in the light of the full moon. She has no idea of anything loathsome in nature. She says that we are atheists and impious if we reject any of God's creatures, for that there is only beauty and love and fitness in all things. Hers is a grand creed; but I feel myself incapable of adhering to it, for I am more impressed by the outwardly beautiful than by the worthy in life. Maud says that I am too Sybaritic for her faith; and I acknowledge it. Yet she is not indifferent to beauty. Last night she murmured, clasping her hands together: "And I too, Paul, could die for love of loveliness!" Does she love? I think so, But whom? Not Horace—vain, brutal, and selfish as he is, though so beautiful, and so like Eva. Yet there is love in her eyes and love in her voice, and she bears its impress on all she does; and there are not many in Oakenden on whom she could expend the treasures of her rich heart; for it is rich. Despised though she may be, her heart is a mine of wealth, which no one in Oakenden either understands or equals; and for knowledge—she makes me, artist, student, man, feel "shrimped," as my old nurse used to say. I am so far below her even in such matters as by my profession I should be superior. How wonderfully fascinating she is! Hours on hours she can keep me entranced, through I know that the broken spell will throw me at Eva's feet. A mysterious kind of awe steals over me when I listen to her, with her low voice and gleaming eyes, pouring forth such deep thoughts and exquisite feelings. She seems like a revelation from the unseen world; and I never feel so holy or so good as when I return from one of our long, long conversations in the woods, or by the river-side. She seems to strengthen all the manly part of my mind; while Eva, dear, womanly, lovely Eva, fascinates me to ArmiJan indolence. What a difference between those two beings! The one, all poetry; the other, all intellect: the one, Life; the other, Thought! A strange contrast; but very beautiful too. For I confess that I, too, was like the rest, and at one time despised Maud of the Hollow with the unruffled equinamity of superiority. I have learned my mistake, and now acknowledge Maud's rare artistic powers, her grand soul, her powerful brain, and am proud to name myself her champion and friend. How angry my sweet Eva looked to-day when I called myself Maud's friend! I was forced to forgive the petulant feeling for sake of the beauty it brought out. She looked like an angry queen, or northern sybil. Yet I was thankful, O so thankful! to think that my regard was so dear to her as to make her feel hurt and annoyed if given too indiscriminately to others. The truest sign of a girl's love is when she is jealous; so they say at least; and though I have not had any experience in that wonderful mystery, a woman's love—for Eva is the first whom I have loved—yet I can well imagine that this is true. I was much distressed last night at Mr. Rollestone's marked behaviour to Eva, and could not help seeing that he was not treated by the family as before. There was a more familiar tone and manner, something of an understanding which I had never seen. Eva was shy to me also, and shrank visibly before my look. She lost self-command, certainly, on my praising Ma and this comforted me much. But it shall end soo In one way or the other, this horrible condition suspense must cease."

Paul and Eva sat beneath the beech-tree by the river. It was full noonday, and the birds were si lent in the wood: not a sparrow chirped or a chaffinc called its mate in the burning seething sun. Oal the bees flew among the flowers with a sleepy hum and dragon-flies darted on the surface of the river and moths and butterflies hovered by, the true gem of animated nature. It was a day like one taken ou of the list of Heaven's years, when even sorrow itsel is laid to sleep, and crime lies crushed like a wounde snake. Who could be anything but happy in such day as this? who, much more, could be anything bu innocent?

Eva sat on the mossy bank, and at her feet la Paul. Horace and the young squire of Oakender West had gone for a day's excursion, and Paul ha seized the seized the opportunity, so long looked fo by which he hoped to secure his worldly happiness for life for he was persuaded that Eva loved him She had, as he had written in his journal, shown hin this love in every way possible to her, and he wa therefore convinced that all which was wanting t him was the moment and the word. A handful o wild-flowers was in Eva's hand, more lay strewn o her lap, a water-lily bud glistened among her golde hair, and a scarlet poppy glowed beside it. Pau had placed them there, and the three colours, th white, the scarlet, and the brownish-gold, showed ho well he understood the harmony of contrasts. A deep blush burned Eva's cheek, a look of inquietude troubled her eye, a smile of embarrassment determined to be frivolous, and of hardness overlaying uneasiness, was about her mouth; for Eva felt that that the hour had come when the mask must fall. She had worn it long, and had hidden the true face underneath carefully; but it must drop now, and expose the deformity it had not only covered, but transformed.

(*To be continued.*)

VARIETIES.

A debating society has under consideration the question, "Is it wrong to cheat a lawyer?" The answer is expected to be, "No; but impossible."

"I do not say that that man will steal," said an American witness on a trial, "but if I was a chicken I would roost high when he was around."

"It is well to leave something for those who come after us," as the boy said when he threw his hoop in the way of a policeman who was chasing him.

It is stated that the total value of the prizes to be given at the Paris Exhibition is $160,000 in gold.

Philosophers have speculated as to whether men become beasts after death; but how often do they make beasts of themselves before it!

Teeth are stopped with gold, and tongues may be so, likewise. A man with a rich wife is often silenced by her throwing her money in his teeth.

A man who had a profusion of rings on his fingers was pointed out to a cooper. "Ah, master," said the artisan, "it is a sure sign of weakness when so many hoops are used."

Since the process of photographing upon silk and linen has been perfected in France, many persons have their portraits upon their linen instead of their names or initials. Washing, it is said, does not injure the portraits.

The effeminate cloak of olden times is to be the fashionable thing for men in Paris this year, *vice* the great-coat and paletot.

"My native city has treated me very badly," said an intemperate vagabond on leavlng the presence of the magistrate in Dublin the other day, adding, "but I love her still."—"Bedad! true. faith!" replied the policeman, "her still is all you do love!"

A country fellow went to see his intended wife, and for a long time could think of nothing to say. At last a great snow falling, he took occasion to tell her that his father's sheep would all be deprived of food. "Well," said she, "taking him by the hand, "I'll keep one of them."

"An archbishop is a 'most reverend,' a bishop is a 'right reverend,' and a dean is a 'very reverend' don't you think a sub-dean should have some prefix of that kind?" asked an anxious inquirer of a high authority. "Well, yes," answered the don, "yes, I certainly agree with you. How would 'rather reverend' do?"

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 214. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Reform League is preparing another monster trade demonstration. The affair come off in this city on the 11th of February and expected to surpass any demonstration of the kind made in England.

Jan. 19.—It is reported that Queen Victoria will the Paris exposition, calling there while on her to Germany.

Forty-one persons lost their lives by the breaking ice in Regent's Park, and others who were on ake at the time of the accident are missing.

Jan. 21.—It is said Lord Derby has concluded not esent a government Reform bill to parliament.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—The unusually intense cold the season has so aggravated the distress of the of this city that it resulted to-day in a bread in the streets; but the disturbance was not of a ous character.

Garibaldi, at the request of an American friend, written a letter giving his opinion on affairs in United States. He applauds the election of ured delegates to the Massachusetts legislature. estly expresses his hope for the preservation and re harmony of the Union, and urges the President come to terms with Congress.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Emperor Napoleon has is- an important decree. It orders that the address the Chambers in reply to the speech from the one shall be discontinued; grants to the legisla- body the right of questioning the government; poses that offences of the press be tried in the ectional courts; that the stamp duties be reduced, that the right of the people to meet in public be ted only by the regulations necessary for the pub- safety. The decree concludes by declaring that e reforms will now crown the edifice of a state nded upon the national will.

The members of the cabinet have tendered their gnations to the Emperor.

Jan. 21.—All the members of the cabinet tendered resignations to the Emperor, but six of them not accepted. The resignation of M. Fould was ng those which were accepted. M. Rouher re- ns in the Cabinet, and at present will preside over finance and state departments. Gen. Oilly will charge of the naval and Saroquette of the agri- ural department. The rest of the cabinet is un- nged.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—It is said there is much excite- t in Paris over the changes in the Imperial Cabi- and it is thought they indicate a more warlike cy on the part of the Emperor. The French e applauds the reforms made by Napoleon.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 20.—The Swedish Parliament was ned yesterday. The King in his speech said that den would always endeavour to remain neutral in various differences between the European powers.

TRIESTE, Jan. 20.—Reports from Miramar state the Empress Carlotta has quite recovered from severe illness.

The patent for the reorganization of the Austrian ies will not be carried out.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Morning Journal to-day kes mention of a rumour that the great powers e resolved to urge the Sublime Porte to call a ference to take the vexed Eastern question into sideration.

Jan. 17.—It is reported from the continent that a perate plot has been discovered to assassinate the ha of Egypt. The plot included the subversion he government, and the investment of the reins of ernment in the hands of Selim Pasha, who was d to be at the head of the movement. The con- racy was happily discovered and frustrated.

ATHENS, Jan. 19.—Advices from Candia state that Cretans had fought another battle, in which they n a victory over 5,000 Turks.

VIENNA, Jan. 19.—The Porte has agreed to eva- cuate the forts held by the Turkish troops in the principality of Servia.

ATHENS, Jan. 20.—The Greek government has sent Gen. Kabergos on a special mission to the United States.

The Delegates in England.

The London Times of the 31st ult., publishes the following, from a correspondent:

"The delegates from the British North American provinces, in session for several weeks at the Westminster Palace Hotel, having succeeded in revising the Quebec scheme so as to secure a unanimous vote of all the provinces represented—that is to say, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The resolutions passed at Quebec in their revised form, have been forwarded to Earl Carnarvon for consideration. All the knotty plots and difficulties which presented themselves, so far as colonial interests are concerned, have been successfully combated. Provision is made for enabling the colonies of Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, the North-West Territory, and British Columbia to enter the confederation on equitable terms hereafter. A draft bill based on these resolutions, it is expected, will be prepared and submitted to parliament early in the ensuing session. The conference is composed as follows:—

"Canada.—The Hon. Messrs. J. A. Macdonald, chairman, G. E. Cartier, Howland, Langevin, Macdougall, and Galt.

"Nova Scotia.—The Hon. Messrs. C. Tupper, W. A. Henry, J. W. Ritchie, J. McCully, and A. Archibald.

"New Brunswick.—Messrs. S. L. Tilley, P. Mitchell, C. Fisher, D. Wilmot, and J. W. Johnson.

MONTREAL, Jan. 18.—The Gazette and the Minerve both publish correspondence from London announcing that all preliminaries are settled for the Confederation bill, the final memorandum to be submitted to Lord Carnarvon having been agreed to by the delegates. The Minerve says some details have yet to be arranged.

The Montreal Gazette has received a private letter dated London, January 3rd, from which it makes the following extract:—

"You will be pleased to learn that a state banquet is to be given by the Lord Mayor to the delegates. The cabinet will be invited, and it will be one of the greatest dinners of the present Mayoralty. There will be probably 200 of our leading noblemen and gentlemen invited to meet the delegates. The day is not yet fixed, but I think it will be about the 22nd. The occasion will be of course improved by the delegates to tell the story of the object of their mission to this country, and in this way Parliamentary gentlemen will be made acquainted with the subject of confederation in anticipation of the action they will be called upon to take in regard to it, in their places in the House. All the preliminaries are settled for the draft bill. Indeed the final memorandum to be laid before Lord Carnavon has been unanimously agreed to by the delegates. This is cheering, and may be taken as an earnest of that hamony which ought and doubtless will prevail, among the several members of the new confederate government."

The Canadian News of the 3rd confirms the statement that the delegates have agreed upon and submitted to Lord Carnarvon a memorandum which will form the basis of a bill to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament. The News says:—

"Newfoundland and PrinceEdwards Island having not yet decided to come into the Confederation, the Quebec scheme as regards these islands is modified; but with this exception and the necessary provisions made for the North-West Territory and British Columbia to enter the confederation on equitable terms hereafter, the resolutions agreed upon in October, 1864, at the Quebec conference, remain much the same."

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—The Times gives some details with regard to the proceedings of the delegates in London. It seems their conferences came to an end on the 26th ult. The Imperial government, however, having requested them to draft a bill for the Confederation of the Colonies, a committee was appointed for the purpose, consisting of the four Attorneys-General, Messrs. Macdonald, Cartier, Fisher, and Tilley. The Hon. Messrs. Howland and Macdougall, have gone over to Paris, and the Hon. Messrs. Langevin and Chauveau to Rome.

President Johnson and Congress.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Trustworthy persons say sufficient evidence has been laid before the Judiciary Committee to justify Mr. Ashley's action looking towards impeachment.

Jan. 19.—The President's Washington evening organ says of the Administration—"If necessary, its strong and iron hand will be invoked to stay the course and prevent the consummation of radical treason. The great oath of the President to protect and defend the constitution will not be forgotten, and the people who sustain him with their 500,000 majority of the voting population, north and south, will not forget him. Events have already brought the government to the very verge of another revolution. If the radical majority in Congress pursues its treasonable course much longer, the government, in order to sustain itself, will have to arm its supporters. At the call of the President, all his friends, north and south, and the army and navy, will respond. In such a contest, the issue cannot be doubtful. Congressmen may be valiant fighters on the floor of Congress, but when they come to lead their cohorts into the field it will be another thing. The real armies and great soldiers of the republic will be found fighting under the flag. We advise the opposition of the determined and fixed fact that Andrew Johnson will serve out his constitutional term of office."

THE U. S MISSION TO MEXICO.—New York, Jan. 20.—The Herald's Washington telegram says of the late mission of Sherman and Campbell to Mexico that, according to Mexican advices, the expedition proved a positive injury to Juarez and a windfall to Ortega. The two envoys were at odds with one another from the start; each claimed to rank the other, and each had separate instructions. This led to stormy discussions between them, in which personal allusions by no means complimentary were exchanged, and culminated in an open breach at Matamoras, where they parted company, returning by separate routes to New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—Correspondence from Durango, dated Dec. 27, states that Juarez arrived in that city on the day before and received the most enthusiastic reception. He was escorted by over 6,000 citizens, and entered the city amid the roar of cannon and great rejoicing of the people. Next day the President commenced operations against the invaders. An army 20,000 strong was sent in the direction of Jalisco, with orders to join the division of Gen. Auza, and follow the French on the way to the city of Mexico. Official news was received that a column of French troops, 1,000 strong, fell into an ambuscade near San Juan de Los Lagos, and were entirely cut off, losing all their arms and material of war besides 250 prisoners.

A controversy has arisen between Professor Hall, of the New York State Geological Museum, and Edward Maguire, of Saratoga Springs, touching the bones recently exhumed at Cohoes, the former holding them to be the bones of the mastodon, and the latter that they are the bones of a large show elephant that died and was buried in Cohoes nearly forty years since. Professor Hall thinks the bones have lain in the earth twenty-five thousand years—a slight difference.

The London Times says that on the Stock Exchange the assumption still seems to be general that the British government intend to incorporate the telegraph with the post-office system, notwithstanding the official denial given a few weeks back. It is estimated that the purchase money of the capital and rights of existing companies, exclusive of the Atlantic line, will amount to about £5,000,000.

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☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12.8 P.M.
Night Express going East, 12. 20 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11. 30 A. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 38 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7. 50 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10. 40 A. M.
Montreal Time.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26.

THE CROWN LANDS IN MADOC.

Reports, of an unsatisfactory character, are rife as to the manner in which the Crown Lands have been disposed of in Madoc. According to one account, some Members of Parliament, and other persons having facilities not possessed by the public at large for easily ascertaining what lots were for sale, have been among the very first to make speculative purchases. It is also said that the Government lands have all been sold to a Port Hope company. The *Globe* was the first to make this announcement, and in terms of disapprobation. Since then, several other papers have expressed similar sentiments. There can be no question as to the folly—so far as the public interests are concerned—of the policy of locking up wild lands in the hands of speculating companies. Canada has been literally cursed by such a policy. From large tracts being granted, for instance, to the Canada Company, at low rates, and then held, as improvements were gradually effected, at much enhanced prices, and still more particularly from the timber licensing system, the country has been for years practically retarded in settlement; and now, it appears, we are about to enter upon a new and a more baneful system in handing over large tracts of country to mining companies without any condition of settlement or prosecution of the objects for which such companies are ostensibly set on foot.

The Kingston *Daily News* of the 19th inst. contained the following item touching the subject:—

"The statement is made both at Ottawa and Belleville that all the Crown Lands in the township of Madoc have been bought up by speculators. The keenness thus exhibited by moneyed men may or may not prove of advantage to the country. In most cases, the buying up of wild lands by speculators has proved a public evil, and legislation has been attempted, to put checks and limitations to speculative purchases. The principle, as it applies to agricultural lands, applies equally to mineral lands. As Sir William Logan long ago pointed out, *we want a system which will allow the industrious explorer to reap the advantage of his discoveries*, while greedy and obstructive speculators shall be checked. It will be found, perhaps to the public dissatisfaction when too late, that the lands have been sold on a plan that could have been bettered in the interests of the public."

In the above extract, the words italicised have a peculiar force. Our mining regulations and the principle in practice for the sale or management of the Crown Lands are about as bad as can possibly be devised. This state of affairs does not, however, arise from the fact that the Department at Ottawa is too economically managed, but simply because there is in that Department a dearth of administrative ability, from "A" to "Z."

The non-residence at Madoc of the newly appointed Agent for the sale of Lands in this township, is likewise a great cause of complaint by residents of this section of the country. The industrious explorer, who can only afford to buy one lot, and therefore wishes, before choosing, to make a selection from actual exploration, has no chance when pitted against the company who come in and at one swoop gobble up all the vacant lands of the township. Regulations for the sale of Crown Lands, subject to such abuse, were neither wise in their inception nor is the policy of maintaining them very statesmanlike on the part of those responsible for the management of the Department. The mismanagement, however, of the Crown Lands is proverbial, and perhaps it is the wisest philosophy to consider the disease chronic.

A correspondent whose letter appeared in our last issue, complained of the appointment of a non-resident Agent for the sale of the lands of North Hastings. In reply to his concluding remark, we can now inform him that we have the authority of the Member of the Riding for stating that he was not consulted in such appointment, as is usual in such cases, nor had he any intimation that any such paid office was about to be created. The Crown Lands Commissioner, of his own mere will, appointed his brother to the post. That fully explains the present state of affairs.

Madoc Township Council.

The members of the new Council—consisting of A. F. Wood, Reeve; W. H. Tumelty, Deputy Reeve; and J. N. Moore, S. Reed and W. Blair, Councillors—met at twelve o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 21st inst., at the Town Hall, and having duly taken and subscribed the oath of qualification and office, proceeded to the choice of Auditors for the ensuing year.

The Reeve having appointed U. Seymour, Esq., the following were nominated to act as Auditors on behalf of the Council—W. H Pringle, by the Deputy Reeve; R. P. Young, by Mr. Blair, and C. Gream by Mr. Moore. The last nomination being seconded by Mr. Reed,—Mr. Tumelty withdrew the name of Mr. Pringle, and seconded Mr. Blair's nomination of Mr. Young. There being thus a tie, the Reeve gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. Young, who was accordingly declared Auditor for the Council.

With respect to the appointment of Assessors, the Reeve said it would be as well for the Council to settle then how many there should be and in what manner they should be chosen; whether the Council should make the selection themselves or call for applications.—Mr. Reed was in favour of only one Auditor, thinking it the duty of the Council to the Township to get the work done as cheaply as possible, as long as it was well done; and that a saving of at least $30 might be effected by employing only one Assessor.—Mr. Tumelty was in favour of two Assessors for the present year, and of the Council selecting them instead of asking for tenders for the performance of the work.—Mr. Moore said that when he formerly in the Council he advocated calling tenders; but he found that some of the persons put in tenders—even if they had possessed the ne ary property qualification—were not otherwise act as Assessors, and he was therefore now in fa of the appointment being made by the Council.— Wood said that the present would be a peculiar as it was said that all the wild lands in the Town had been taken up, and these will now have to b sessed. He intended to apply to the Governmen instructions as to the manner in which the as ment of the gold lands was to be done, as the ca the Chaudiere lands would probably serve as a cedent.—After further discussion, a resolution carried that two Assessors should be appoi for the year 1867; applications for the office t made at the next meeting of the Council; two per to apply together—salary to be named by the Co cil.

The petition of Samuel Daws for an increase of allowance for support was received and laid over future consideration.

The claim of John Gillen, for $2.50, for a sh killed by dogs, was ordered to be paid.

Council adjourned to the second Monday in F ruary.

Dr. Boulter Elected Warden.

The Reeves and Deputy Reeves elect met at Shire Hall on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at 2 o'clo handed in their certificates of qualification, and to their seats.

It was moved by K. Graham, seconded by A. Wood, that Dr. G. H. Boulter be appointed Ward of the County of Hastings for the year 1867. Carri unanimously.

Dr. Boulter then took the necessary declaration office, in the presence of the members, and on assu ing the chair as head of the Council, gave a short a dress, thanking the Council for the honour they ha done him in electing him as Warden of this rich a populous County, and promised to do everything his power to advance its interests. He alluded the changes in the Municipal Act,—the separation the North and South Ridings,—the work of the Va uators,—the equalization in June,—and the necessit of collecting up all back taxes from the differe municipalities,—the discovery of gold and other va uable minerals in North Hastings,—the probabl increase of population, both miners and capitali —the Murray Canal, and the Belleville and Marmor Railway, and concluded by again thanking them f the honour they had conferred on him.

The Council then proceeded to the appointme of Auditors. The Warden nominated A. Thomso Esq., Manager of the Commercial Bank; and th Council appointed E. W. Holton, Esq.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

MADOC, Jan. 21, 1867.

SIR,—I see in your last issue, a communic tion from James Cumming, Esq., in which he stat that he has no remembrance of a pledge made t support me as Warden.—Allow me to say that I di not intend to state that I had a communication wit Mr. Cumming direct—for such is not the fact—bu friend of mine, urging me to be a candidate for th Wardenship, wrote me as follows:—"that he had conversation with Mr. Cumming and was assure that he would support me as Warden."

Since the declaration, I have received another com munication from the same party, in which he re iterates very much the same thing. I suppose h has taken Mr. Cumming's expression of satisfactio at my conduct as Warden for more than he should.

As I stated at the declaration—I have no wish t be Warden for this year, as my business requires m careful attention.—I regret that I did not make my self more plainly understood—as I am evidently blame, for others present understood me in the sam way. I could have no object in mis-stating, as have not canvassed for a single vote for the Warden ship, though several have expressed a wish that should be a candidate.

By inserting the above, you will very much oblig

Yours, &c.,

A. F. WOOD.

Gold Intelligence.

The Richardson Mine is for the present securely closed—the shaft itself being blocked up to preven the possibility of unauthorised intrusion—and likely to remain so, until the law settles whethe Messrs Carr & Johnson, of Boston, or the more re cent purchasers have the rightful and legal ho

upon the property, if the parties cannot meantime effect an amicable compromise.—It is very generally rumoured, indeed, that Messrs Richardson and Powell have already been paid some money down—some say $1,000 each, others that Mr Powell has received a much larger sum—from two Chicago capitalists who visited the mine last week with a view to its purchase; but the *Chronicle* states the gentlemen referred to, Messrs Lombard and Hardin, have merely deposited a large part of the purchase money, subject to the result of the Chancery suit now being prosecuted. The increase in the number of visitors to the gold regions and of speculators in government lands has again been very marked during this week, and the hotels are again crowded every night—the number of new arrivals at the Hastings House from Monday to Thursday night being 75.—Although the season is not very favourable for prospecting, samples from new but unrevealed supposed gold deposits continue to be brought in, for examination and washing by some of the experts who have visited other auriferous regions, and who seem still strongly attracted to this locality.

We learn that a party was in Belleville on Monday last, making arrangements for running a line of steamers from Oswego to Belleville, for the conveyance of passengers *en route* to the gold fields. One or more steamers will be put on the line at the opening of navigation.——It is also stated that Mr. Blanchard, of Picton, is preparing to open the season by an addition to our present means of conveyance to the front, of two four-horse coaches.

Complimentary Dinner to M. Bowell, Esq.

The complimentary dinner, given by the Orangemen of the County of Hastings to MACKENZIE BOWELL, Esq., Grand Master of Central Canada, which took place in this village on Wednesday evening, was by far the most imposing demonstration and flattering ovation of the kind which has ever been witnessed in North Hastings. The dinner was advertised to be given at Hudgins's Hotel, but as there is as yet no hotel here with sufficient accommodation for so numerous a company as assembled to do honour to Mr. Bowell, the scene of the banquet was transferred to O'Flynn's Hall. Seats were there provided for something over 200 guests, and yet even this proved insufficient to accommodate all who were anxious to be present on the occasion. The Hall was decorated with evergreens and Orange banners, but its present unfinished state detracted considerably from the very striking appearance which such an assemblage would otherwise have presented.—The chair was occupied by Geo. D. Dickson, Esq., C. M., S. H.; and the vice-chair by J. N. Moore, Esq., C. M., N. H. The chairman was supported on his right by M. Bowell, Esq., Hon. Robert Read, M.L.C., Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Belleville, Thomas Emo, Esq., Reeve of Huntingdon, and Jas. Baldick, Esq., of Stirling; and on his left by Jas Coyne, Esq., Grand Master of Western Canada, Dr. Boulter, Warden of the County of Hastings, and Thomas Wills, Esq, County Clerk. Among the other guests we noticed A. F. Wood, Esq., Capt. Anderson, P. P. E., and Messrs. Jas Johnson and A Robertson, Belleville, F Fargy, of Thurlow, G Rose of Hallowy, J R Ketcheson, E Mouncy, J Tassie, W Ward, Gream, A Jelly, James Haggerty, A B Ross, J and White, R Barry, L Moon, Rev Mr Dowler, &c., &c. After dinner, the Chairman rose and read letters of apology from the following invited guests:—Hon. J Cameron, Grand Master of B. N. A; W Shannon, Kingston, D. G. M; C F Hill, Grand Lecturer; Fleming, Grand Sec'ry; O R Gowan, D Boulton, G. M., editor of the British Constitution; and B Flint.

The following is the list of the regular toasts which followed:—"Our Noble Queen and Our Noble Relation."—(Band, "God Save the Queen.") "The Queen's Representative in Canada" (Music by the band). The Army and Navy of Great Britain, and Volunteers of Canada." (Band, "British Grenadiers.") Responded to by Major Norman, Capt Rawe Capt Anderron. "Our Guest, Brother M Bowell" received with the liveliest demonstrations of applause, the company joining in singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" with right good will. The Earl of Enniskillen, Grand Master of Ireland" was responded to by Brother James Johnson. "The Grand Master and Grand Officers of British America" responded to by J Coyne, Esq., G. M. of W.C; followed by Capt. Anderson; and Bro. Wm White. "The Parliament of Canada" by Hon. R Read. "The Hastings and County Councillors present" by Dr Ketcher, A F Wood and T Emo, Esqs. "The Press," by the editor of the *Mercury*; and "The Ladies" by Bro. Robertson and Rev Mr Shaw. A number of volunteer complimentary toasts followed, which kept up the speaking till one o'clock. We have not consequently space for even an outline of the remarks of the various speakers, most of whom are evidently enthusiastic members of the Orange institution. Mr. Bowell's was of course the speech of the evening; but the addresses of the Chairman, and of Messrs. Coyne, Johnson, Anderson, W. and J White, were also received with marked approbation by the staunch Orangemen of Madoc and North Hastings.—After a vote of thanks to Host Hudgins for the excellent style in which the dinner was served, "God save the Queen" was sung, and the company broke up, well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.—On Friday morning last, the prisoner Augustus Loynahan, who had been committed to Jail for the robbery of Mr. Wilson, Druggist, Madoc, succeeded in making his escape. On the turnkey proceeding to lock up the prisoners the night before, the lad, who is very small, being only 14 years of age, darted behind the door, under shadow of his comrade, and secreted himself behind a large pillar, near the water-closet; and when the turnkey went to let the prisoners out in the morning, he escaped to the upper part of the building and hid; from which hiding-place he emerged as soon as the Court-House doors were open. He has not since been heard of.—*Chronicle.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

To All Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL on MONDAY, the 11th day of FEBRUARY next, for the purpose of appointing—

The Collector, Assessors, Pathmasters, Pound-keepers, and Fence-Viewers, for 1867.

All persons interested are requested to send to the Council the names of those they wish to fill the offices of Pathmasters, Pound-keepers, and Fence Viewers.

☞ Applications for the Assessorship must contain the names of two persons willing to act in conjunction. The salary will be named by the Council.

By Order.

J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.

Office, Town-Hall, Jan. 21, 1867.

Madoc Agricultural Society.

THE DIRECTORS AND MEMBERS of the above Society are requested to meet at the TOWN-HALL, on SATURDAY, the 2nd of FEBRUARY, 1867, at ONE o'Clock, P.M., for the purpose of ELECTING Officers in the place of those who resigned at the last meeting.

G. McGAUGHEY, Vice-President.

AMBROTYPES & PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having fitted up Rooms are now prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS in all the various Styles of the Art; and feeling assured that they can give perfect satisfaction, they solicit the kind and liberal patronage of the public.

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NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS due to the Undersigned must be settled by NOTE or otherwise, on or before the 1st of FEBRUARY next.

W. W. ELMER, M.D.

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AND

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SILVANUS MULLETT.

GOLD REGIONS OF MADOC.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MADOC and Surrounding TOWNSHIPS. By HENRY WHITE, P.L.S., Author of "Geology, Oil Fields and Minerals of Canada West."

This Map has been prepared with great care, and is mainly compiled from the Geological and other authentic reports in the possession of the Government. On it, in colours, and extensive explanatory notes, the formations and outcroppings of the diversified rocky structure of that region, are fully shown, as well as the different lots and localities in which Gold, and other valuable mineral deposits, have up to the present time been found.

Every Speculator, Explorer, and Landed Proprietor in that section, should secure a copy at once.

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J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

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We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

Madoc, March 1, 1866. W. BRISTOL & CO.

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SATURDAY, January 26, 1867.

ASHES	$4,50 ℔ 100 lbs,
WHEAT (Fall)	$1,00@$1,25.
" (Spring)	$1,00@$1,15.
BARLEY	45c
RYE	43c@45c
OATS	25c@30
PORK	$66@67.
HIDES	
SHEEPSKINS	
BUTTER	14c
EGGS	6d

Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, $1,35@$1,45. Spring Wheat, $1,35@$1 40. Barley, 50c@55c. Rye, 63@64. Peas, 60@70c. Oats, 22c@. Potash, $4,75. Hides, $5,00. Sheepskins, 40 c@5c.

BREAD AND CHEESE AND KISSES.

Love finding trade fail, as many trades will,
In a matter-of-fact world like this is,
Found that if he would do any business at all
He must mix bread and cheese with his kisses.

So to it he went quite disgusted and sad;
His doves stole the corn from the peasant;
Whilst he in the milky way found all he'd need
To make his cheese taste nice and pleasant.

What a trade did he drive! He began to look up
As he winked at the eager young misses;
For he knew, though they asked for the *bread and the cheese*,
That in fact they but came for the *kisses*.

This was all very well for a honeymoon month,
Then the thing became really quite crazing:
For the kisses were growing quite stale on the shelf,
Whilst the *bread and cheese trade was amazing*.

MAUD THE SORCERESS.

(*Continued.*)

The youth's face upturned, was the reflection of the day—all love, serenity, purity, and trust. He smiled, and fixed his deep eyes full of a love such as angels might feel, on the burning, guilty face above him. But he saw no guilt in that fevered flush, he read no shame in that downcast eye, the hollow smile betrayed no falsehood dragging itself to light, false and hardened still; he read only maiden modesty, and the pure happiness of a girl's first love, where a keener eye and a colder heart would have spelt out every letter of the black truth.

'Eva,' said Paul, 'few words are necessary between us now. Our hearts have spoken though our lips have been mute: and our spirits have met and understood each other, while yet the stirred air had not echoed one word of the wakened breath. I love you, Eva. Why do you cover your face and shake your head? You have known it long—you have seen it: yes, Eva, fostered and returned it. You are too good and pure to have played me false; and by every sign that woman can give, you have told me that you love me. And, Eva, it was so dear, so precious to me to watch it stealing out, like a listening angel, in the unguarded look and the unbridled word—it was so sweet to catch it, like an echo, in the faltering voice, and seize it like a light retreating in the timid eye—it was so sweet to be the sole keeper of its secret life, that I have not dared to break this sacred spell, fearful lest in breathing over it I should dissolve it.'

Eva made an impatient movement. 'What nonsense!' she exclaimed almost pettishly.

'You think so!' cried Paul delighted. He mistook her expression for one of annoyance at the long term of silence which his timid poetry had imposed on them. He kissed her hand, and she left it in his, smiling. This further tended to deceive him. 'Listen, Eva,' he continued: 'I have lived for years in a dream of most exquisite beauty. Ever near me was a spirit of grace and truth—a spirit of poetry, of love and loveliness, which I sometimes used to hope might be realised in life, and more often used to fear might lure me away from all realities of happiness for love of this mocking fancy of a heated brain. But I have seen you, and now I know that my dream was more a prophecy than a vision. I have foreshadowed you in my guardian angel. From henceforth let the shadow fade; and the substance come forth into the sunlight! Eva, Eva, I love you! Oh, tell me with your voice, as you have told me with your eyes, that you love me!' He waited for a reply, but the girl was silent. He could not yet read that false fair face, nor decipher the crimson letters of crime.

'You have shocked me, Paul,' she then said very slowly, and her words fell like ice on the boy's bounding heart; 'and pained me, too. You have deceived yourself, and wronged me. You say I showed you love! No; I showed you only friendship. I cannot love you, for I am not fit to do so. Silly boy!' she added with her musical laugh, laying her hand on his head, and bending down till her young lips almost touched his forehead; 'silly child! did you not know that I was to be married next month?'

The words had hardly left her lips when she would have given much to have recalled them; for, without a cry, a groan, a sigh, with nothing but a wild look in his eyes, and a sudden starting to his feet, poor Paul fell back on the mossy bank, stiff and rigid as one dead. At that moment, Eva heard the voices of her lover and brother borne down the river; and rushing through the wood, and over the cowslip meadow, she gained the Hall before they returned, Paul still lying more than half-dead by the water's edge.

That evening, Eva was to gay and graceful, so prettily saucy to her betrothed, so flushed with youth and beauty, that young Mr. Rollestone congratulated himself again on his return home, on possessing the best-bred hunter, and the prettiest wife—to come—in the whole county, and swore he was a lucky fellow; but as lucky was Eva Gray, too, for that matter; for the Squire of Oakenden West owned as long a rent-roll and as grand a genealogical tree as the squire of Oakenden. And Eva Gray, married to Charles Rollestone, married essentially with her equal in all things.

While the young man was balancing accounts with love, a lifeless form floated down the wandering river, and the moon-lighted waves rocked round a pale face cradled on them—poor Paul, in his first fit of despair rushing to death for love of that false heart which Charles Rollestone counted as nothing in the weighing out of his possessions. Her beauty, portion, and county celebrity—he prized all these; but her love for him—it was the better if she did love him; but if she did not—well? So unequally had fate apportioned her gifts according to the esteem in which they were held by those she had endowed.

In one hand clasped on his heart, Paul held a lock of golden hair, stolen—sweet theft!—one evening on the Hall terrace, when the three young people, he and Eva and Horace, sat looking at the stars, and weaving out the fabric of their future lives from the clouds; and wild-flowers, crushed and broken, were clenched in the other hand. They were what fell from Eva's lap and hair when she rushed away to her home, and left him there to die, or not, as it might happen. And when he woke, and found himself there alone, the place where he lay strewed all around with the flowers her hand had plucked and her bright tresses held, he gathered them up carefully, and clasped them in his hand, determined to take down to death and to the grave the latest remembrance of her that he had.

But an unseen and an unknown Providence watched Paul. When the low wind sighed among the reeds, in another moment to sound the death-dirge of the hapless boy, the gipsy Maud rushed through the wood, and plunging into the river, caught the drowning youth. She drew him to shore, and placed him on the grass; she laid his head on her lap, and wrung his dark chestnut hair; she chafed his hands, and warmed his heart beneath her own; and she breathed back into his lips the sacred gift of life. A sigh, a convulsive start, a shudder that ran from head to heel, and Paul opened his eyes to fix them on the dusky face that looked down on his, tending him faithfully—a dusky face, set round with jet-black hair, with eyes that told plainly enough what was her outcast lineage—her Bohemian race—yet tender, loving, mild and pure as the face of an angel—a face that one would have prayed for to be one's comforter in illness, and to whose mercy the fondest mother would have given up her children.

'Maud, Maud!' sobbed Paul, 'oh, you do not know how my heart is broken!' He turned his weary head in her lap, and buried it like a child in her gown, weeping passionately. All the nerve and sinew of his manhood had gone; and as he lay there, Maud felt more like the mother of some grieving child than the sister of a sorrowing man; yet this maternal instinct made her more indulgent and more kind.

'Hush!' she said; 'I know all.'

'No, no, Maud! you cannot know all; no one but myself can really know what a fearful game of cruelty and deception have been played against me—played against a heart of love, Maud, whose only fault was its trust. Oh, you cannot know all!'

'Yes, Paul; for I have been with you through every hour of this day of agony. I watched you through the wood; I tracked you silently, and followed your footsteps faithfully and patiently, knowing that a time would come when I should be useful to you. And now I tell you, knowing all, that you must be brave, my friend, and patient.'

'Brave! patient! Maud, these are only words!'

'Something more than that, Paul. Look up, boy, into the sky above—are there no truths there, no joys in knowledge and in religion, that you should fling away your life for the heartless words of a mocking girl? Has nature no stores of healing even for a love betrayed? learning no harbours of refuge even for a heart wrecked? You have not lost all in losing Eva, beautiful as she is. No life has but one venture, and that a wreck, while a star shines above the clouds, or a flower blossoms on the sands; or while one human heart lies stricken with sorrows which human sympathy can soften; one throbbing head lies low with disease, which human hands can soothe. While there is a secret of nature to learn, or a kindly office to fulfil, no one can say: "My anguish is incurable." Do these words sound cold and hard now, my boy? You will find them true when this storm has passed by.'

'Cold and hard!' groaned Paul; 'they are stones instead of bread—death instead of life.'

Maud made no answer. She lifted his head on her lap, and laid it on her bosom; and once, and once only, her tears fell on the boy's forehead and mingled with his own. But Paul was too much absorbed in his grief to value sympathy at that moment; and he never knew that the gipsy Maud, so strict and stern as she was called, once wept over him in the moonlight, like a young mother over her son.

Days and days Maud sat by the fever-bed of her friend, his life hanging by a thread, and the grim gates of death swung back to receive him; but Maud had been taught some rare secrets of nature: and magic potions, brewed under strict conditions of the moon and the compass, with holy prayers repeated reverently over them, and charms and spells—muttered spells of the whispering voice, and shadowy spells of the waving hand, love and watchfulness—these restored Paul; and Maud was rewarded by his recovery.

(*To be continued.*)

VARIETIES.

When is a lover like a tailor?—When he presses his suit.

"I say, milkman, you give your cows too much salt!"—"Why, how do you know how much salt I give them?"—"I judge from the appearance of the milk you have brought us lately. Salt makes the cows dry, and then they drink too much water—that makes their milk thin, you know."

A Yankee judge once addressed a jury in the following model speech:—"Gentlemen of the Jury, in this case the counsel on both sides are unintelligible, the witnesses incredible, and the plaintiff and the defendant are both such very bad characters, that to me it is quite indifferent which way you return your verdict."

The Irishmen of the last century perpetrated all the more preposterous of the chivalric absurdities. Seeing the beautiful Duchess of Rutland dip her hands into a finger-glass after dinner, Colonel St. Leger seized the glass, and drained its contents. "You will have another treat to-night, Sallenger," laughed the good-natured duke, "for her grace washes her feet after supper."

An Englishman was extolling Jamaica as a fine island to live on, when a Yankee auditor declared that he'd been there, and found it was about as mean a place as the cholera had ever visited, and that the best families had nothing to brag of in the way of living, as he could prove, and make the Englishman admit on the spot. "Prove it then!" indignantly exclaimed the latter. "Very well," said the Yankee; "I put it to you, as a man of honour, if many of your first people don't live on coffee grounds (plantations) the year round?"

At a wedding at a West-end church, the other day, there being accidentally no gentleman present to give the lady away, the pew-opener, a woman, thus acted, it being considered legal by the clergyman on the ground that the Queen had given away Princess Helena at her marriage.

Brigham Young, having just buried his twenty-fourth wife, has married his forty-fifth. They say he "continually oscillates between a crape hat-band and white gloves."

New engines are to be put in the steamer "Great Eastern." They will cost three hundred thousand dollars.

The Paris cabinet-makers are busy on orders to meet a fashionable demand that has just sprung up for ancient furniture.

The London Telegraph publishes an official statement of its daily circulation, which it seems, foots up the handsome figure of 138,704. This is ahead of the London Times, which does not circulate more than 60,000 copies.

The Turks have some odd sayings. Taste a few: You'll not sweeten your mouth by saying "honey." If a man would live in peace, he should be blind, deaf, and dumb. Do good and throw it into the sea: if the fish know it not, the Lord will.

A French work, recently published, maintains that every ten thousand years the waters of the sea pass from one pole to the other, submerging and overwhelming in their passage the earth and all its inhabitants. According to the author of this theory, M. Paul de Jouvenal, the last of those deluges occurred 4,500 years ago; the next one is due in 5,500 years more.

The number of letters which yearly pass through the British post-office amounts to 65,000,000.

Money and time have both their value. He who makes a bad use of the one will never make a good use of the other.